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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

{ CLUBS.—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS SEE PROSPECTUS ON NEXT PAGE. }

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

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Choice Poetry.

WROUGHT INTO GOLD.

BY M. A. DENISON.

I saw a smile—to a poor man 'twas given,
And he was old;
The sun broke forth; I saw the smile in Heaven
Wrought into gold.
Gold of such lustre never was vouchsafed to us;
It made the very light of day more luminous.

I saw a toiling woman, sinking down,
Foot-sore and cold;
A soft hand covered her; the humble gown
Wrought into gold,
Grew straight impenetrable; and it will be shown
To smiling angels gathered round the judgment throne.

I saw a grieving babe, and motherless;
It found a fold
With a poor widow; how her sweet caress,
Wrought into gold,
Made her face glisten, and her eyes grow bright with feeling;
The inner light God gives His chosen saints revealing.

Wrought into gold; we that pass down life's hours
So carelessly,
Might make the dusty way a path of flowers,
If we would try;
Then every gentle deed we've done, or kind word given,
Wrought into gold would make us wondrous rich in Heaven.
—Olive Branch.

LOST YOUTH.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY ALICE CARY.

My stream of youth is going dry;
Thank God that more and more
I see the golden sands, which I
Could never see before.

The banks are dark with graves of friends;
Thank God for faith sublime
In the eternity that sends
Its shadows into time.

Strange stream! to run to cloudy caves,
To be exhaled in tears,
And after shine in rainbow stairs
Along the immortal years.

Pictures of Life.

A FRENCH MARRIAGE.

BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

In this land of England, it is not always easy for the suitor to get his mistress's consent to marry him; even when it is obtained, mammas and papas will foolishly interfere; and, in short, a thousand things may occur to prove the truth of the saying, that the course of true love never does run smooth. But once it comes fairly to marriage, the difficulty is at an end. Everything then is as easy as lying. To get married in England is a very simple affair indeed, for there are several ways of tying the knot-matrimonial, in order to meet the requirements of every taste, and the condition of every pocket. In the first place, a man may be married at his parish-church, by his parish-priest, and by his parish-clerk, either by license or after due publication of banns on three successive Sundays, after the form and fashion of his forefathers; secondly, he may be married in any chapel or meeting-house belonging to persons of any religious persuasion whatever, provided it be duly registered for the purpose; and thirdly, he may dispense with the religious ceremonial altogether—he may decline availing himself of the assistance of either priest or minister, and be married democratically at a registrar's office. In that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, he may be married by a blacksmith, or anybody else; and in fact, so easy is the affair there, that it is more difficult to tell what does not constitute a marriage in Scotland than what does. In any case, there is not the least difficulty in getting the work speedily and efficiently performed: parsons, ministers, registrars, and blacksmiths, being ready enough at all times to earn their fees; and the law, in this case at least, cannot be said to insist on vexatious and needless formalities. It throws no difficulties in the way which can try the patience of the most ardent lover, or risk the scaring away of the shyest old bachelor.

It is not so, however, in France. There, if the law of marriage had been framed by the most rabid of the Malthusian philosophers, for the express purpose of deterring their countrymen from assuming the bonds and obligations of wedlock, it could not have more effectually answered the purpose. The number of certificates of birth, death, age, the consent of parents, if absent, &c., which must be produced before one can get married in France, is perfectly bewildering. It would really seem that the lawyers, when discussing this part of their code, were laboring under a monomaniacal dread of bigamy. They have made it a matter of considerable difficulty to get married once; and as to having more than one wife at one and the same time à la Turque, the thing in France must be impossible. Even when both parties are French bred and born, great delay and expense must often be submitted to before the requirements of the law can be observed; but when one party is French, and the other a foreigner, the difficulty is increased fourfold, and becomes, in the case of a stupid mayor—and mayors are occasionally stupid in France as well as in England—almost insurmountable. Now this was my own predicament. An Englishman marrying one of his own countrywomen in France, may be married in the chapel of the British embassy, and so avoid meddling with the French law altogether; but it is not so if he would marry a Frenchwoman. In that case, he must be married according to the law of France, which, recognizing marriage as a civil contract only, ordains that such contract must be entered into before the municipal authorities of the district in which one of the contracting parties resides, or rather in which he or she has resided long enough to have acquired a domicile—the domicile as regards marriage being established by six months' continued residence in one commune. In short, a foreigner can only be married in France to a French subject, according to French law—that is, before the civil officer, generally the mayor of the commune. In England, from the Lord Mayor of London downwards to the most insignificant first magistrate of the most infinitesimal borough corporate, mayors have little to do besides presiding over the gatherings together, either for jollity or palaver, of their fellow-citizens; but in France, Monsieur le Maire is a vastly more notable personage; he is a government functionary, and chief-priest in the temple of Hymen.

For my own part, neither parental objections nor avuncular threatenings clouded my courtship. I was undisturbed alike by the cares attendant on the disposition of wealth, and the anxieties inseparable from poverty. I had made choice of a wife; no one had a word to say against it; and we had nothing to do but to be married as soon as we pleased. It was at this point, however, that all our difficulties commenced.

Paris has twelve mayors—one for each of the twelve arrondissements into which the city is divided—and marriages must be celebrated before the mayor of the arrondissement in which one of the parties is domiciled. When, therefore, both lady and gentleman are resident in the capital, there is generally a choice between two mayors; but as it happened that my domicile was in the same arrondissement as that of my intended wife, we had no choice but to be married by Monsieur le Maire of the third arrondissement; and that officer being both very stupid and very tenacious of his opinion, we were actually compelled to have recourse to the law before he could be made to perform his office.

The individual who filled the post of Mayor of the third arrondissement of Paris at that period, was a retired lawyer, an ex-notaire, or avoué, or avocat, or something of that kind—just such a man as with us retires from his business or profession when he has secured a competency, and gets himself put on the county bench, in order to add a little dignity to the *otium* he promises himself for the remainder of his days. In person, Monsieur le Maire was tall, thin, and what the French call *dry*; in manner, precise, somewhat pompous, and cold. Add to this, that he had an overwhelming idea of his own merit, and was much prejudiced against everything English; and it was easy to see that he would prove a very troublesome fellow to deal with, particularly if required to do anything out of the common routine of his office. I was not long in verifying the correctness of this my first impression, and that, too, although I had taken the precaution to get an introduction to the great man from a mutual acquaintance. He was a troublesome fellow to deal with, as the sequel will abundantly show.

"Monsieur le Maire," said I on my first interview, with him, with my very best bow, and in my very best French, with the Anglo-Parisian accent, "Monsieur le Maire, I am about to espouse a French lady, who is domiciled in the arrondissement which enjoys the advantages of being presided over by you; an advantage in which I have the happiness to participate; and I have availed myself of the kindness of our obliging friend to enable me to inquire of you personally what formalities it will be requisite for me to observe in the matter. I am quite aware that the French law of marriage is very strict in the case of one of the contracting parties being a foreigner, but I feel sure (and here I made another of my very best bows) that I could not do better than apply to monsieur for advice and direction."

"Monsieur," replied the Mayor, in his stately way, but with great politeness, tickled, as I had hoped, by the flattery administered in my opening speech—"as you are a foreigner, a British subject, and Mademoiselle *votre future* is a French woman, we shall require several *pièces* (certificates,) which can only be obtained in your own country. I fear, therefore, that we shall be the cause of some expense, and what monsieur will probably dislike far more—delay;" and here Monsieur le Maire facetiously turned out his hands, shrugged up his shoulders, dropped the corners of his mouth, and raised his brows, in true Gallic fashion.

"The expense is of little moment, but delay will be inconvenient," I stammered out with a faint attempt at a smile—for the delay of a month to a man about making a love-match, appears almost like an adjournment *sine die*.

"Monsieur is not married—there are no legal impediments to the step he is about to take?"

"Married!" I cried, laughing, in spite of my vexation at the threatened delay, at the gravity with which the question was put. "I do not contemplate bigamy, Monsieur le Maire, and I am not aware of the existence of any legal impediment whatever. Pray, proceed."

"Ne vous fâchez pas, monsieur. We must proceed with due caution, and, indeed, with more than our usual care, since monsieur is a foreigner."

"Well, well, monsieur, I can easily prove that I am a single man; and, moreover, if you desire it, that I was never married in my life. What next?"

"Is monsieur majeur (of age)?"

"I'm four-and twenty in December." It was now June.

"Then you are not of age. You are mineur quant au mariage (a minor as regards marriage.) You cannot marry until you are twenty-five without consent of your parents. Are your parents living?"

"My mother, yes. My father died more than twenty years since."

"That, monsieur, must be proved by a certificate of death; and I must also have that of his birth."

"Why," I asked, "of his birth?" For, owing to peculiar circumstances, I knew that such a certificate could not easily be procured. "A certificate of his death would seem to me to be all that can be requisite. If he be dead, and I prove that he is so, I should think that even the law, if curious on the point, might take for granted that he had been born!"

The sneer was irrepressible, but the indulgence in it was attended with disastrous consequences. I had made the formal old lawyer my enemy, and he proceeded more solemnly than ever:

"Monsieur is evidently not aware of the gravity of the circumstances. It is important that every precaution should be taken, and that we should keep strictly en règle. I am bound to protect the interests of my countrywomen, and I shall certainly insist on the production of the pièces I have mentioned. It by no means follows that I am to yield a point because monsieur cannot see the necessity of it." Having delivered himself of this reproof, he resumed his interrogatory:

"Does Madame votre mère intend to be present at your marriage?"

"She does not."

"Eh bien! monsieur," said the Mayor, briskly, as if delighted at being able to give me this extra trouble, "since you are a minor as regards marriage, I must have the written consent of Madame votre mère, properly attested by British authorities."

"By what authorities?" I asked.

"Where does madame reside? where is her domicile?"

"She resides chiefly in London."

"Eh bien? the consent of madame must be attested by the Lor' Mayor de Londres!"

"The what!" said I, laughing heartily, "the what?"

"By the Lor' Mayor—the Lor' Mayor de Londres."

"Surely, Monsieur le Maire, you are joking. The Lord Mayor of London has nothing whatever to do with marriages. His lordship would laugh at me if I were to apply to him on such a subject. Besides, even as a magistrate before whom my mother could make a declaration of her consent, the Lord Mayor is not the proper officer to apply to, inasmuch as he has no jurisdiction in that quarter of the capital in which she resides. You are asking me, therefore, to do what is impossible. I cannot comply with your request."

"Then, monsieur," said the Mayor with the most provoking coolness, "on ne vous mariera pas (we will not marry you.)"

"Not marry me? Am I, then, to understand that no Englishman who is under five-and-twenty years of age, can be married in France without the consent of his parents, certified by the Lord Mayor of London?"

"Just so, monsieur, if the parents reside in London. The Lor' Mayor—"

"The Lord Mayor," I interrupted warmly, "has nothing to do with it. Mayors in England are not like mayors in France. They—"

"Monsieur, I know my duty. A mayor is a mayor. I perfectly understand the nature of the functions appertaining to that important office. Had I not done so, the government of his majesty would not have confided to my care one of the arrondissements of the capital. Besides, some years since, I passed a week or more in London, during which time I made your national institutions my serious study. Of course, I did not forget the Lor' Mayor de Londres; and, therefore, unless I have the consent of madame, certified by him, on ne vous mariera pas."

"Very well, monsieur," said I with a sigh, feeling quite unable to combat the logic I had just heard, "very well; I must endeavor to satisfy you. Pray, go on."

"In what diocese were you domiciled when last in England?" asked the mayor, with the tone and manner of a judge or advocate examining a witness.

"In the diocese of London."

"Which, I believe, is in the province of Canterbury."

"It is," I replied, wondering what would come next.

"Must not the banns of marriage in England be published on three successive Sundays at the parish-church of one of the parties?"

"Not if the marriage be by license."

"Eh bien!" cried the mayor, with a look of triumph; "since monsieur cannot have a license here à Paris, and since his banns cannot be published là bas à Londres, he must procure a certificate to the effect that banns may, under certain circumstances, be dispensed with, from Milor' Archevêque de Canterbury."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed I, fairly losing my temper at the mention of this other milor' to whom I was to be sent for permission to be married—"Nonsense! The Archbishop of Canterbury has no more to do with this matter than the Lord Mayor of London. It is impossible—"

"Eh bien! monsieur," said the mayor in a towering passion, "on ne vous mariera pas, on ne vous mariera pas! I will have both the pièces I have mentioned—that from the Lor' Mayor de Londres, and that from the Lor' Archevêque de Canterbury. Without them, I repeat, on ne vous mariera pas."

Expostulation was vain. The mayor was not to be persuaded either that the conditions he insisted on were impossible of fulfillment, or that they were unnecessary. In vain our mutual acquaintance, who all this time had been plunged over head and ears in the *Débats*, endeavored to bring him to reason—in vain I requested him to take counsel with his brother-official in the second arrondissement—that being the quarter where such marriages were most common. The unfortunate word "Nonsense!" had sunk deep into his soul. He was deaf to all remonstrance; and ringing his bell, bowed us hastily out, the last words I heard being, "Lor' Mayor de Londres," and "On ne vous mariera pas."

What was to be done? There was only one mayor in Paris who could marry me, and he would not, except on certain absurd conditions, which I believed it would be quite impossible to comply with. My best plan, of course, would have been to apply at once to a person competent to give me a legal opinion on the question; but lovers are apt to be impulsive, and forget to weigh pros and cons. A lover who reflects is but half in love. I was really in love—over head and ears—and, therefore, without any reflection at all, I set out for England, without having any very clear idea of what I was going to do when I got there. We were then in the pre-railway period of the age; and depositing myself in one corner of the coupé of a diligence, I was soon rumbling along on my way to Boulogne. As hour after hour the huge "conveniency" creaked and bumped, and rolled along on the dreary road, I over and over again cursed the obstinacy and conceit of the Jack-in-office, who had sent me far away from my bride, and compelled me to adjourn, perhaps for months, the realization of my hopes. Lover-like, I conjured up every possible misfortune which could grow out of this unhappy delay. I half persuaded myself that something must happen to break off the affair altogether; and as, to my excited imagination, the prospect before me grew blacker and blacker, the more and more heartily did I anathematise, in a choice compound of British and Gallic, the pig-headedness of Monsieur le Maire du troisième arrondissement. His eternal "on ne vous mariera pas" incessantly haunted my ears. If I endeavored to snatch a moment of repose, my sleep was troubled by frightful dreams, of which the mayor was the most prominent figure—the nightmare *forever* standing between me and the girl I left behind me; and when roused from my spasmodic slumbers by the nasal whine of the professional beggar, who was following the lumbering vehicle up the hill, his "charité, s'il vous plait," conveyed no meaning to my mind but that of "on ne vous mariera pas."

I need not say that I got no certificate from either Lor' Mayor or Lor' Archevêque de Canterbury; but being advised by a friend, who, not being in love, had all his senses about him, I armed myself with the consent of my surviving parent, attested by the police-magistrate of the district in which she resided. To this I added certificates of births and deaths without number, always excepting that of the birth of my father, which, as I had anticipated, I could not easily procure; and, so provided, set off on my return to Paris, in the full persuasion that I had done all, and more than all, that was really necessary. Not so, however, thought Monsieur le Maire. Fixing his double eyeglass across the sharp ridge of his long nose, he read every word of the various documents which I had been at so much pains to procure—the English originals, as well as the French translations of them, although of the former language he knew not a word—and then laying them down with great deliberation, he dexterously dropped his spectacles from off his proboscis by a sudden twitch of the nostril and wink of the eye, and said again, very emphatically:

"Monsieur, on ne vous mariera pas."

"But, monsieur, consider the awkward position in which I am placed. I have proved to you by the signature of a London magistrate, duly attested by that of the British Consul in Paris, that I have the full consent of my only living parent; and I have proved, in an equally satisfactory manner, that my father died more than twenty years since. In short, I have done all that is really necessary to render my marriage valid, as you may easily ascertain by consulting with your colleague in the arrondissement in which these mixed marriages are of the most frequent occurrence. Your persistence in your resolution places me in a position of great difficulty. If I have done all that the law requires—and permit me to say that I have—what more would you have me do?"

"What more! monsieur, what more? Why, I would have you procure the consent of Madame votre mère, attested by the Lor' Mayor de Londres; and also, I would have you procure a certificate from the Lor' Archevêque de Canterbury, to the effect that your banns of marriage need not and cannot be published where you were last domiciled in England, if you should be married in France. Without these two most important pièces, I repeat, on ne vous mariera pas."

So saying, and buttoning his coat over his shirt-frill in a very decided cut-it-short kind of manner, Monsieur le Maire du troisième arrondissement rose from his seat, and once more formally bowed me out of his apartment.

I now determined on doing what I ought have done at the outset, as soon as the difficulty arose—determined on seeking legal advice; and I accordingly laid the case before a gentleman with whom I had a slight acquaintance, a deputy-procureur du roi. Having fully explained the position in which I stood—namely, the impossibility of getting married, because the mayor refused to perform his office, unless I complied with certain impossible conditions to which he obstinately clung, I stated, with great energy, my determination of proceeding at once to England, to get married in that free country, unless a way could be found of speedily bringing the mayor to reason. The good-natured lawyer laughed heartily at the recital of my troubles, but promised that he would soon get me put out of misery. He was as good as his word. The deputy-procureur [illegible] to argue the point in the Palais de Justice—the Parisian Westminster Hall—before the parquet (court) of Monsieur le Procureur du Roi; and having beaten the enemy at all points—having shown both that such conditions were not required, and that they were impossible to be fulfilled—the poor old mayor in a few days received a very curt and formal epistle from Monsieur le Procureur, requiring and commanding him to proceed forthwith in the matter of the marriage between Monsieur Dash, a British subject, and Mademoiselle Chose, born and now domiciled in Paris. After this, everything marcha, as the French say, comme sur des roulettes. Nothing remained but to "name the day;" and this, after a little becoming hesitation, was soon done. I enjoyed my revenge when I called on the mayor's clerk, who, Jack-like, had been quite as determined as his master not to marry us, and ordered him to affix the necessary notices or banns of marriage on the front of his office that very day.

And soon the happy day arrived, or rather the first of them, for people have two happy days in France—that is, if they can afford to devote two days from their ordinary avocations to the business of getting married. The first is devoted to the legal marriage before the civil authorities of the commune. This, although counting as the day of the wedding, the day on which you are legally one in the unromantic, matter-of-fact eye of the law, is not the day on which you really become man and wife: it is not the day of the dressing, and feasting, and dancing, and weeping, and leave-taking, and of all the other doings, grave and gay, incident to a wedding. Custom, more powerful than law and revolutions, still ordains that you shall have the priest's blessing as well as the mayor's—and the second day, therefore, is *the* wedding day par excellence—the day of elegant toilettes and elaborate repasts. The first day is a sort of business affair, which is passed over in comparative quiet, the gaieties being reserved for the morrow, when the blushing bride, shrouded in her graceful veil, and crowned with white flowers, is led to the altar surrounded by troops of the friends and relatives of the two families. It is certainly curious that, in spite of the little hold which the mere ordinances of their religion have retained on the vast majority of the French people, marriages by the civil authority alone should be so extremely rare. It may be that the legal ceremony is too *sèche*—too prosaic for a people who are so given to display, and so fond of theatrical effect; but whether that be the cause or not, the fact is certain. Very few persons dispense with the benediction of Monsieur le Curé.

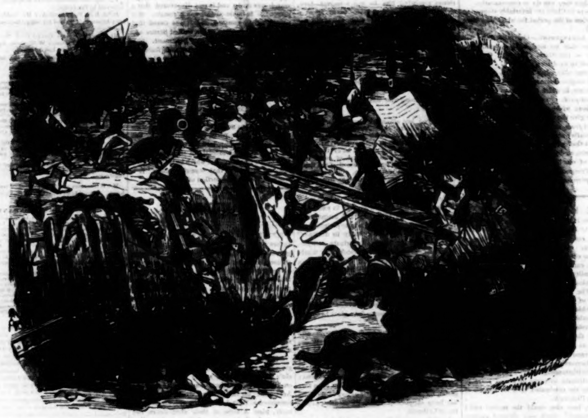
The day at last arrived, then, which was to make the woman of my choice legally mine, and in which, to use the Turkish phrase, my tormentor, the poor, stupid old mayor, was to eat an immensity of dirt—to marry me in spite of his oft-reiterated phrase, "On ne vous mariera pas." Punctually, at the hour appointed, we came all to the Mairie, and in as short a time as it takes to tell it, we were married. Placing ourselves opposite Monsieur le Maire, at a table covered with green cloth, and accompanied by four witnesses and many relatives, we listened patiently to the captious clerk, while, with the usual legal drawl, he read over to us all the documents relating to the marriage. Then Monsieur le Maire, girding himself with the insignia of office, the tricolored scarf, reminded us, in solemn tones, of the respective rights and duties of married persons, and put to each of us the all-important question. Lastly, the "yes" being pronounced by the gentleman very distinctly, and by the lady, if not very distinctly, at least sufficiently so to show that there was no mistake, Monsieur le Maire declared, "in the name of the law," that we were married.—*Chambers's Journal.*

How to Eat Grapes.—The Water-Cure Journal says few people know how to eat grapes. Some swallow pulp, seeds and skin; others swallow only the pulp, ejecting both seeds and skin.

In a conversation with Dr. Underhill on this subject, he advised that it would be well to observe the following rules, namely: When in health, to swallow only the pulp—when the bowels are costive, and you wish to relax them, swallow the seeds with the pulp, ejecting the skins. When you wish to check a too relaxed state of the bowels, swallow the pulp with the skins, ejecting the seeds. Thus may the grape be used as a medicine, while, at the same time, it serves as a luxury, unsurpassed by any other cultivated fruit.

A man or woman may eat from two to four pounds of *ripe* grapes per day with benefit. It is well to take them with or immediately after your regular meals.

Our Picture Gallery.



THE FRENCH ATTACK ON THE MALAKOFF.

[See Article.]

Biographical.

SYDNEY SMITH.*

This prince of modern social wits was born in 1771, at Woodford, in Essex. He was the second child of a family which ultimately consisted of four sons and one daughter. His father was an eccentric gentleman of property, who at twenty-one married a young French woman—a beauty and a wit; left her at the church door in order to go upon his travels; spent all his youth and half his fortune in wandering over the world, before he returned to England, and afterwards indulged his nomadic propensities, and considerably diminished the remaining moiety of his substance, by "buying, altering, spoiling, and then selling again, not less than nineteen" different estates. Sydney inherited, in an eminent degree, the restlessness and shrewdness of his father and the lively animal spirits of his mother. As a child, he took little part in the sports common to his age; his excessive corpulence preventing their affording him any enjoyment. Instead, he and his brother Robert—"Bobus" in the family vernacular—used to spend a great part of their time in lying on the floor, discussing in a loud voice all sorts of questions connected with history and science. In Sydney's seventh year these discussions were interrupted by the two boys being sent to Southampton to school, accompanied by Courtenay, a younger brother. Sydney and Courtenay afterwards went to Winchester, where for some years their condition seems to have been the reverse of pleasant. At that time, Lady Holland tells us, the whole system upon which the affairs of Winchester School were managed was one of negligence, abuse, and vice. Amongst other things, "there never was enough provided, even of the coarsest food, for the whole school," and most of what was provided, was seized upon by the elder boys, so that the younger and weaker ones scarcely got enough to keep them alive. Even in old age, we are told, Sydney used to shudder at the recollection of Winchester, and the years he spent there. He seems, however, to have borne his school-boy miseries more patiently than his brother Courtenay, who ran away from Winchester twice, and was only got back again with great difficulty.

But the chilling atmosphere of Winchester did not damp the intellectual ardor of the two boys, as it might have been expected to do. They soon got far ahead of all their fellow-pupils, and evinced such superior abilities and powers of application, that before long, their fellow-students sent a round-robin to the head master, declaring that none of them would henceforth compete for any prizes for which the Smiths were allowed to contend, experience having proved to them the perfect uselessness of doing so. Sydney eventually rose to be captain of the school, and thereby entitled himself to, first a scholarship, and afterwards a fellowship, at Oxford. He went there in 1792, and so soon as he had obtained his fellowship, his father withdrew the allowance which he had hitherto accorded him, and left him to depend henceforth entirely on his own resources. During the remainder of his stay at Oxford, these consisted solely of the income derived from his fellowship—scarcely £100 a year—yet, social as were his tastes, he never got into debt. Strong as were his social propensities, he had the self-denial to keep out of society, in order that he might not outlive his income; and he moreover saved out of it enough to pay a debt of £30, which his brother Courtenay had contracted at Winchester, and, not daring to tell his father of it, had left for India without paying. In India, by the way, Courtenay attained to eminence. He became supreme judge of the Adawlut Court, acquired great reputation as a judge and oriental scholar, returned to England in his old age, and died a few years afterwards, worth £100,000.

Sydney left Oxford in 1795, and cast about for a profession. His own inclinations were in favor of the bar, but his father strongly wished him to enter the church. He complied, gave up the idea of following a profession which he liked, in order to embrace one which he disliked; took orders, and shortly afterwards became curate of a little village in the middle of Salisbury Plain—a village which consisted only of a few scattered houses and laborers' cottages, and held scarcely any communication with the outer world, except such as was afforded by a butcher's cart, which came to it once a week from Salisbury. Here was a situation for such a lover of society as Sydney Smith! In the whole neighborhood there was only one person who could afford him companionship in the least degree congenial, and that was Mr. Beach, the village squire. Between that gentleman and the witty curate, a warm friendship soon sprung up, and at the end of about two years, the latter resigned his curacy, in order to accompany the eldest son of the former to a German University, in the capacity of tutor. Scarcely, however, had they set out for Germany, when disturbances broke out there, which caused the place of their destination to be changed from Weimar to Edinburgh, in which last city Sydney speedily became acquainted with Jeffrey, Brougham, Horner, Leyden, Murray, &c., and soon became one of the chiefs of the fine band of wits, politicians, lawyers, and litterateurs whose ripening talents, during the last years of the last century, rendered Edinburgh society, or those circles of it in which they moved, the most brilliant in the world.

Altogether, Sydney spent about five years in the Scottish capital; but after he had been there about two, he returned to England for a few weeks, in order to marry a young lady to whom he had been long engaged, a Miss Pybus, sister to one of the then Lords of the Admiralty. At the period of his marriage, half-a-dozen silver spoons constituted all the property he had in the world! The lady had a small income, but one not half large enough to keep house upon. She had, however, a pearl necklace which was worth £500, and this they resolved to sell for money to start housekeeping with, not doubting that, from one source or another, more would be forthcoming when it should be needed.

And so it was. Scarcely had the newly-married couple arrived in Edinburgh, before Mr. Beach sent Sydney £1,000 for the care which he had taken of his eldest son, and also sent his second son to receive similar care, for which he promised to pay £400 per annum. Shortly afterwards he became tutor to another young gentleman also, upon the same terms, and thus found himself, for the time, master of £800 a-year. In about two years, however, the education of these pupils was completed, and then Sydney had to look out for new sources of income. In the meantime he had had born unto him a daughter, (the Lady Holland, who is the authoress of these Memoirs,) and had helped to start the "Edinburgh Review." Apropos of the event first mentioned, we are told that as the time for it approached, Sydney kept constantly expressing his wish, first that the coming little one might be a girl, and secondly, "that she might be born with only one eye, in order that he might never lose her." In due time, a daughter was born, but unfortunately with two eyes. Notwithstanding, however, this unpropitious circumstance, she was very graciously welcomed, and the nurse, upon returning to the nursery after a five minutes' absence, was horrified to find that he had taken the infant down stairs only a few hours after its birth, in order to exhibit it in triumph to Jeffrey, and the future Edinburgh Reviewers. Having now a daughter with two eyes, it was necessary to find a name for her; and no one would believe the consultations and meditations which were held on this important point. At last he determined to invent a name, and Saba was the result. The Review was born very shortly after Saba, and Saba's father edited the first number, and contributed to it six short articles—short, that is, compared with review articles now. But before the second number was published, he left Edinburgh for London, and then the editorship fell into the hands of Jeffrey. At first, after his removal to London, the little income derived from his wife's property, together with the proceeds of the sale of some jewels which came to her unexpectedly by the death of a relative, constituted his only resources for the support of his family, except the slender ones which were afforded by the "Review." Besides his brother-in-law, the Lord of the Admiralty, he had other relatives who held high official stations, and might have helped him, if they would, but his connexion with the "Review," and his general liberal opinions, had of course made them his enemies. Resources turned up, however. By-and-bye he obtained a preachership to the Foundling Hospital, at a salary of £50 a-year; and he soon afterwards entered into an additional, and much more remunerative, engagement with the owner of a proprietary Chapel in John Street, Berkeley Square. He also delivered, at the Royal Institution, a course of lectures on Moral Philosophy, which were eminently successful, although there was very little in them concerning the subject upon which they professed to treat. Sydney himself afterwards spoke of them as being a literary imposture, and declared that when he delivered them, he knew nothing of Moral Philosophy. The secret of their popularity lay in the wit with which they were jewelled, and the charming manner in which they were delivered. Horner describes them to have consisted of "a mixture of odd paradox, quaint fun, manly sense, liberal opinions, and striking language;" and we are told that on the evenings on which they were delivered, all Albemarle Street was [illegible] similar success attended his preaching at Berkeley Square. Within a few weeks of his accepting the chapel there, not a seat was to be had: "ladies and gentlemen frequently stood in the aisles throughout the whole service; whilst, for some years previously, it had been so thinly attended that the proprietor had been endeavoring to dispose of it."

By the various means thus enumerated, Sydney managed to live very comfortably till 1806, in which year the political party which he supported came into power, and bestowed upon him a crown living which chanced to be vacant, that of Foston-le-Clay, in Yorkshire. That the most popular of contemporary fashionable preachers, and the most fashionable as well as the wittiest of contemporary diners-out—for Sydney was now both—should forsake, if it could be avoided, that brilliant metropolitan society, in whose most brilliant circles he was esteemed the most brilliant star, in order to become the resident clergyman of a wild and far-away Yorkshire parish, which was inhabited solely by rustics, not one of whom could either speak or understand the English language, but only the miserable patois, known among the speakers of it as "Yorkshur," not five of whom had ever touched a book or held a pen, and who were altogether so rude, boorish, and uncultivated, that, compared with them, his old Salisbury Plain parishioners were wits and dandies—being, of course, out of the question, he hired a curate to perform unto them the necessary ministerial duties, and himself continued to reside in London, in the full enjoyment of his glory as the prince of conversational humorists. One evening per week, he gathered round him, at his own house, a select circle of people of talent; and people of rank so vied with each other in inviting him to their houses, that the rest of his evenings were spent invariably in fashionable society.

So matters went on till 1808, in which year the passing of the clerical residence bill rendered it necessary for him either to resign his living, or to go and reside at it. He could not afford to give it up, neither could he well afford to go and live at it, inasmuch as in order to do so, he would have to build, at his own expense, a house to live in, seeing that the parish had not a resident clergyman for nearly a century and a half; and that although the "parsonage" in which the last resident minister had resided, was still remaining, it consisted of but two apartments, a rude kitchen, and a loft above it; and, although inhabited by a laborer and his family, was in such a dilapidated, tumble-down condition, that, compared with it, an Irish cabin would have seemed comfortable, and a barn of ordinary respectability, palatial. So he tried to effect an exchange of livings, and obtained from his friend the Archbishop of York permission to reside, pending the negotiations, in a little village about four miles from Foston. The desired exchange eventually proved impracticable, and at the end of about two years he had to begin to build. He could not afford to pay an architect, so he planned his house, and superintended its erection, himself. "It made me," he afterwards wrote, "a very poor man for many years; but I never repented it. I turned schoolmaster, to educate my son, as I could not afford to send him to school. Mrs. Sydney turned schoolmistress, to educate my daughters, as I could not afford a governess. I turned farmer, as I could not let my land. A man-servant was too expensive; so I caught up a little garden-girl, made like a mile-stone, christened her Bunch, put a napkin in her hand, and made her my butler. The girls taught her to read, Mrs. Sydney to wait, I undertook her morals, and Bunch eventually became the first butler in the county. I had little furniture, so I bought a cart-load of deals; took a carpenter, who came to me for parish-relief, and was named Jack Robinson, into my service; installed him in a barn; and said, 'Jack, furnish my house.'"

In the house thus furnished, he lived merrily and pleasantly for fifteen years, fulfilling not only the functions of "village parson," but those of "village doctor, village comforter, village magistrate, and Edinburgh Reviewer" as well; and, being seldom without some distinguished visitor or visitors, men and women of rank and talent, attracted thither by his "infinite humor and genial wit." At the end of those fifteen years, he was translated to the living of Combe-Florey, in Somersetshire. He had been presented, a few years previously, with a prebendal stall at Bristol Cathedral; and a few years afterwards, when Earl Grey came into power, a stall at St. Paul's of much superior value was given him in exchange for it. Henceforth, his life was almost devoid of incident. Now passed at Combe-Florey, now in London, it was divided between the performance of his clerical duties and the enjoyment of the society of friends, amongst whom were to be found nearly all of his contemporaries who were eminent either for talent or social station. It came to its close in 1847.

Of Sydney Smith as an author, it is not necessary to speak. He is more celebrated for what he said than for what he wrote; and will be more remembered for his conversational wit and gaiety than for the excellence of his literary productions. His chief glory lies in the fact that he was not the heartless being which professed wits generally are, but one of the most amiable and kindly-hearted, as well as one of the wittiest of men—sympathising with, moreover, and aiding by tongue and pen every good and noble cause.

THE FRENCH ATTACK ON THE MALAKOFF.

[See Engraving.]

The following graphic account of the attack on the Malakoff, is from the pen of the correspondent of "La Presse," a French newspaper of high standing. It is by far the best account that has yet been penned:

Before Sebastopol, Sept. 15.

The Malakoff was constructed mainly for the purpose of protecting the neighboring works, and lived, it must be said, a little on its credit. The two faces were singularly constructed at their coping; the embrasures were formed by enormous pieces of ship timbers, having between 70 and 80 centimetres square surface and right angles; owing to their lateral position relatively to our fire, they had remained intact, excepting the first of each file. These embrasures play a curious part in the assault.

The Vinoy brigade, consisting of the 20th and 27th Regiments of the line, and the 1st brigade of the same division (1st battalion of foot Chasseurs, 1st Zouaves, and 7th of the Line), dashed resolutely into the ditch, their special duty being to cut on the two flanks. It was found that the ditch, which they had imagined very deep, was not so throughout its whole extent; in several spots the Russians had met with rock, and had not been able to work with sufficient freedom so as to blast it. These rocks presented jagged points, and their roughness aided our brave soldiers, who thus quickly gained the level of the embrasures, and scarcely used their ladders.

There, by dint of their dexterity, they managed to slip in, some by seizing the bayonets held against them, others by clutching the mouths of the very guns. To explain how all that was done is not so easy, and one of these heroes declared to me yesterday that he did not clearly recollect how he got in. One thing is quite certain, and that is, that they took the bull by the horns.

The Russians did not expect this furious attack; their officers have since admitted as much. The soldiers had just been taking their meal; their platters, bread and wooden spoons covered the ground. The [illegible] were driven [illegible] their ground; they retreated to the centre of the work, and disappeared behind the traverses. At the flanks, on the contrary, the gunners made a stand, resisted vigorously, and were killed fighting bravely at their guns. The next day, I saw them where they had fallen at their posts; three serving on the right, three on the left, and all being bayoneted.

This first step taken, our soldiers found themselves confronting traverses of earth tolerably high, running into another, where the men could only advance by a step at a time in following a winding course under the enemy's fire. This way appeared to our soldiers too long and dangerous. With that marvellous instinct that distinguishes them, they soon found another way, which the Russians had not thought of.

Instead of attacking those intricate defences, they turned them by running along the embrasures, bounding like roebucks from one battlement to the other, at the risk of falling down a frightful precipice. In this way, to the great amazement of the Russians, they reached the centre of the position, and fell on them with fixed bayonets.

The attack was perfectly successful. The Russians could not resist this avalanche, for, notwithstanding the exertions of their officers, they were beaten back and driven through the gorge of the redoubt. This signal success was obtained almost without loss.

The engineers, who had entered the position, overthrew the traverses, and hastily formed shelters and defences for resisting the Russians in case of their probable return. In the meantime a sharp fire of musketry was kept up from the traverses, at the spot where there were some remains of the old stone-built tower.

About a hundred Russians and two officers, under strong cover, kept up a heavy fire of musketry; they were attacked, but defended themselves capitally. We called out to them, "The Malakoff is taken." "Not yet," replied an officer. At such a courageous act, our soldiers hesitated; they did not like to crush this handful of men, and therefore urged them to surrender; the Russians answered with a volley.

Our officers recommended our soldiers to let them exhaust their ammunition, and in fact, at the end of three hours, they had pretty well used up all their cartridges. Again they were summoned; our officer swore to them that all defence was perfectly useless. The answer was a bullet which struck one of the assailants. Still there was a wish felt to save these men; to force them out of the fortlet they had made, burning faggots were thrown in, and at length they surrendered.

The two Russian officers, and about 100 men, laid down their arms; our officers spontaneously held out their hands to them as brother officers. One of these speaks French, and he is slightly wounded. They had hoped, by prolonging their resistance, to give time for the advance of the Russian reserves.

On driving out the Russians, our soldiers, those of the 20th I believe, planted the French flag on the Malakoff, in the midst of immense cheering. Our glorious flag was waving over an elevated mound; it was the principal powder magazine. Lying several metres beneath the surface, it had been covered over with very thick layers of earth, resting each on hurdle work, and with pieces of turf heaped up over the whole to the depth of three metres.

On opening it, we found electric wires, which probably were connected with some distant battery for the purpose of blowing up the Malakoff. We lost no time in cutting them. We found similar wires in several spots, and destroyed them. The Russian officers assured us they were not dangerous, and that 48 hours more were required before these preparations for destruction could have been completed.

At 3 o'clock, General M'Mahon sent to General Pelissier, who was at the Green Mamelon, 500 metres distant from the Malakoff, behind a parapet of earth-sacks, a letter thus worded:—"I am in the Malakoff, and sure of maintaining myself in it."

He had, in fact, just overcome the last efforts of resistance on the part of the Russians. No sooner had they been driven out of the redoubt through the gorge that leads to huge barracks adjacent to the Malakoff, and long supposed by us to be a fort, than they strengthened their numbers, brought up their reserves, and rushed back to the ramparts with a fury quite unusual on their part. Our soldiers drove them out headlong a second time.

The Russians were not beaten yet; they made another desperate attempt; their prodigious efforts were foiled by the cool intrepidity of our soldiers. Never, say the [illegible] in this terrible drama where the fate of Sebastopol was being wound up—never did the Russians display more gallantry, dash, and boldness. On this occasion they did not retreat till they were crushed, leaving behind them a hill of dead and wounded in the gorge of the redoubt. It was after this double attack that General M'Mahon wrote the note to General Pelissier.

Fresh attempts were expected, and we concluded that we should see those enormous reserves which the Russians always keep in readiness. It turned out very differently. Some Russian officers declared that we had not more than 8,000 men opposed to us at the Malakoff. A movement of the Sardinian Brigade, which in the morning had been sent from the right to the left, and the movement of two French regiments, had led the enemy to believe that the most serious attack would take place in the direction of the Quarantine Bastion, and the greater part of the troops had been sent to that quarter.

Besides the hundred prisoners I spoke of just now, we found more than five hundred scared men in the vaults beneath the redoubt; in all, we made 622 prisoners, 30 of whom were officers.

The Russians perceived that all was lost. At three o'clock, General de Martimpray, chief of the general staff, who was near General Pelissier, with the Generals Thiry, Niel, Colonels Frossard, Jarras, and M. Blanchot, the commissary general, as he was watching with his glass the movements in the roadstead, cried out that the Russians were evacuating the place, and crossing the bridge in crowds.

Was this staff officer's glass better than those of the rest? Those who were near him could not venture to believe it. A few shots were fired by the batteries of the second line, and appeared to contradict the ocular evidence of the General; but these shots were only intended as a blind to conceal the movement of the Russians—and, indeed, it was a movement of retreat. General de Martimpray had seen quite right. At three o'clock the evacuation had commenced.

"CALL ME PET NAMES."

BY A. R. H.

Ask me not, darling, to call thee "a bird,"
Sweet though thy song be at eventide heard,
Captive, I never could list to thee sing,
Free, thou mightest ever be trying thy wing.
Tenderly seek thou another "fond word;"
Ask me not, dearest, to call thee "my bird."

Ask me not, darling, to call thee "a flower,"
That wastes its soft perfume on air and on shower;
That lures the wild bee and the butterfly bright;
That weeps with the tears of the dew-driven night;
That droops when 'tis borne from its own native bower;
Ask me not, dearest, to call thee "my flower."

Ask me not, darling, to call thee "a star,"
Whose brightness I worship, alas, from afar;
A fair one, though distant, unspotted and free,
Whose smiles beam on others as well as on me;
Who ne'er could be wooed from the heaven afar;
Ask me not, dearest, to call thee "my star."

[illegible] own,"
Mine only, mine ever, in true "love's low tone,"
Thrilling, as first from my bosom it came.
Tell me, where is there a sweeter pet name?
Stars set, flowers fade, the birdling is flown;
But ever, forever, shalt thou be "mine own."
—*Home Journal.*

INTERMARRYING OF RELATIONS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Mr. Editor:—If I am not mistaken, I saw, recently, in the Post, a short editorial article—or notice of an article—on the marrying of cousins, and the effects of this consanguinity upon their offspring—which has suggested some thoughts upon the above subject, that I will here give to your readers.

And I will remark, in the first place, that there are two general results, as regards what is termed "mixing," among *animals* and *vegetables*, the very reverse of each other. Animals of all kinds, from man down, improve by intermixing; but vegetables deteriorate. Experience and observation have fully confirmed this, in numberless instances.

But though animals improve, yet the intermixing of men and women, *nearly related*, will generally cause deterioration; or, as Walker terms it, "breeding in and in," will cause it—and which he has abundantly illustrated in his work, "On Marriage." And not only that, but it is the cause of numberless diseases—almost all that "flesh is heir to," which often become *hereditary*; and of almost every kind of mal-formation and defect of organization! I have now several families and cases in view, with some of whom I have personal acquaintance, in which some of these results followed, that could be traced to no other cause. In a family, nearly related to me, one of the members is afflicted with *incurable* insanity, and the minds of the others appear to be badly balanced. In this, cousins married, and a daughter they had married her cousin, who had several children, all of whom *died* while young!

I am well acquainted with a gentleman who married his cousin; and they had nine children, of whom *four are idiots!* The minds of the others were illy balanced. I was also acquainted with some members of a large family connection in Maury County, Tennessee, who, in order to keep their property in it—as they had a good deal—intermarried until the evils of it were so manifest, and became so great, that they held a meeting among themselves, and passed resolutions not to intermarry any more!

If my limits permitted, I could go on and give many other cases, in which insanity, blindness, deafness, dumbness, mal-formation, &c., were the results. Any one who will consult the reports and statistics of Lunatic, Blind, and Deaf and Dumb Asylums, will be abundantly convinced of what we have here asserted.

In Europe the Royal Families and the Nobility have intermarried, until in point of mind and talents, they have, as a body, fallen below mediocrity! Look at the idiotic and insane George III., and the predisposition to insanity of Queen Victoria! Look at the Nobility of England now, and see the degeneracy among them, their impotency, and their incapacity for military, civil, and political office!

I admit that there are exceptions to these results, of near relations intermarrying, and cases where the offspring manifest more mind than ordinary; but these are only isolated instances. Where there is a difference in the parties nearly related that marry, as to temperament, &c., bad effects will not so often follow; and even the opposite will sometimes be the case, and the children be unusually sprightly and talented.

Indeed, I regard a *difference of temperament*, in all cases, whether related or not, as important to insure good mental and physical constitutions to children. *For* instance, a man of sanguineous bilious temperament should not marry a woman with the same kind of temperament, as it will have a tendency to increase it in their offspring, or, if we may be allowed the expression, to provide too great an intensity; but he should marry a woman with the opposite temperament; and *vice versa*. To make our meaning plain, a man with black eyes and hair, and dark complexion, should marry a woman with blue eyes, light hair, and fair skin. Let near relations cease intermarrying, and these hints be generally acted upon, and no doubt the human race would soon be greatly improved.

PHILANTHROPIST.

☞ "I'll take your part," as the dog said, when he robbed the cat of her portion of the dinner.

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[*] Memoir of the Rev. Sydney Smith. By his Daughter, Lady Holland. London: Longman, 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4, 1821.

WEEKLY EDITION BETWEEN [illegible]0,000 AND [illegible]0,000.

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But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively, the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these [illegible] cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," [illegible]

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In another column is an advertisement of the Saturday Evening Post. Our readers may rely upon it, that Deacon and Peterson will be as good as their word. So far as we can judge by years of observation, these publishers do rather more than they promise; and their paper is edited with very marked ability. It is singularly free from silly sentimentalism and bluster, but is of a healthy tone on all subjects, always moderate in language, but always mildly advocating the right. We find it one of the most generally attractive papers in our exchange.—*Saturday Visiter, Pittsburg, Pa.*

It is emphatically one of the very best literary newspapers in the whole country, and deserves the unparalleled success with which it has met under its present enlightened and liberal proprietorship. The greater its circulation in this State, the less, probably, is our gain pecuniarily; yet we must pronounce it a most excellent journal, and worthy of the patronage of everybody. The contributors to the Post are among the finest writers in America, and the editor's articles are always characterized by truth and [illegible].—*Jersey Blue, Camden, N. J.*

We regard it as the best of the Philadelphia literary papers. Its editorials are written with ability, and take a comprehensive view of whatever is discussed.—*Echo, Johnstown, Pa.*

The editorial department is conducted with ability and skill, and the news department, for a weekly paper, is exceedingly full and complete. All things considered, the Post is not excelled, for family reading, by any paper that we know of.—*Gazette, Fulton, New York.*

It is a paper of the largest size, and is edited with ability. It is highly spoken of by its readers, some of whom have clung to it for the last quarter of a century. It is too well and favorably known to need lengthy commendation. We take its every story each week; and if you send for it once, you will be very sure to do so again.—*Valley Times, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.*

It is deservedly one of the most popular public journals in the United States, combining as it does, in a literary point of view, all the interest of the best magazines, with a vast amount of general intelligence.—*Republican, Litchfield, Ct.*

The long period during which this sterling paper has been established, and its recent immense circulation, (being between 80,000 and 90,000,) are ample guarantees to all who desire an excellent paper, that they will get the worth of their money by subscribing for the Post.—*Clarion, Lockhart, Texas.*

This is one of the best family papers upon our exchange list. Its original and well selected matter is of the first order.—*North-Western Democrat, Minneapolis, Min. Ter.*

We have heretofore spoken in high terms of the merits of the Post, as one of the best papers on our exchange list, and we regard it as one of the best literary papers to be found anywhere. Its editorials are written with ability, and take a liberal, independent, and comprehensive view of men and things.—*Star and Adv., Wrightsville, Pa.*

This is one of the oldest weekly papers in Philadelphia. It has lived on through all weathers—adversity has tossed it, and prosperity filled its sails—and yet it is the same staunch, strong barque.—*Spectator, Oquawka, Ill.*

We are in weekly receipt of this invaluable family journal, and should feel very much at a loss without it, as we consider it the best literary paper now published in the United States, without any exception.—*Democrat, Cambridge, Md.*

☞ TO EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (including our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

New Publications.

A COMPLETE PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER, OR GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE WORLD. Phila: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A very valuable book of reference, containing the pronunciation of the names of nearly one hundred thousand places, with a description of each. The work is edited by J. Thomas, M. D., and T. Baldwin, assisted by several other gentlemen. It contains 2,182 very closely printed pages, which, however, can be easily read, the type being good, and the press-work admirably executed. Every item of information given is taken from the latest and most reliable sources; and a large amount of new and valuable matter has been added, which can be found in no work of a similar character.

On looking through the volume, the reader will be enabled to learn the location, population, [illegible] of any country, town, sea, river, &c., in the world—no place of any importance being omitted. The publisher states, and we think correctly, that "the book includes a greater amount of matter than any other single volume in the English language." We know of no work which will be more generally useful—as there is no class of the reading community who do not occasionally wish information such as this book is calculated to afford. The price is remarkably moderate—$6 00, either in strong leather binding, or in two volumes, bound in cloth.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTES.

From this report we learn that since May last two Schools of Design have been established by the Institute, each to be held two evenings in the week. A course of lectures will also be given. The District Associations are in a flourishing condition—the Spring Garden Institute containing more than 3,000 volumes; the Mechanics Institute of Southwark, 1,300 volumes; the Moyamensing Literary Institute, 2,000 volumes; the Philadelphia City Institute, 1,000 volumes; and the West Philadelphia Institute, 2,000 volumes. Before the close of the next year seven institutes will probably be in operation.

The object of these Institutes is to draw from the engine house or the corners of the streets, the young man to whom the pursuit of knowledge is as yet unfamiliar, and to convince him that in the cultivation of his intellect he may find more pleasure and profit than in his old pursuits.

THE LAKE SHORE. By EMILE SOUVESTRE. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. For sale by T. B. Peterson & Co., Phila.

A volume containing three short stories:—"The Slave," "The Serf," and "The Apprentice." "The Slave" is an episode of Rome, in its triumphal days; Arvins, the slave, is a young Celt, captured in Armorica, and brought to Rome to be sold. He afterwards becomes a Christian, and, in company with a friend, is given as a sacrifice to the wild beasts in the circus. "The Serf" feelingly depicts the miseries endured by the French peasantry in ancient times, when the lord of the manor and his retainers exercised absolute power. "The Apprentice" is a well-told story of the manner in which a poor boy rose to wealth and honor.

CHRISTIAN THEISM. By ROBERT A. THOMPSON, M. A. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia.

The manner in which this work was brought before the public is as follows: A gentleman of Aberdeen, who died in 1784, left, among other bequests, a sum to be applied every forty years as a premium to the Author of the best work proving the existence, wisdom and goodness of God. The second competition expired in 1854, when 208 Treatises were delivered to the Trustees, who completed their labor of examination in about a year, and awarded the first prize to the present work.

HOARYHEAD AND McDONNER. By JACOB ABBOTT. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia.

A story for young people. There are many points of interest in the history of McDonner, the counterfeiter; the causes which led to his repentance being natural, and described in a manner calculated to interest, as well as to convey lessons of sound morality. The work contains a number of well executed engravings.

THE MAGNETIC [illegible]. By J. L. CHAPMAN. Campbell & Co., Philadelphia.

A little pamphlet of four pages, containing calculations for elementary changes. It is stated by the publishers that more than fifty earthquakes, many auroras, every serious prevalence of the cholera since 1847, and almost every severe storm, cold change, &c., for years past, have occurred at the periods calculated by the Author. Terms $1 per year, in advance.

THE POEMS OF SPENSER. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co. Phila.

A complete collection of Spenser's poetical works, in five volumes. Explanatory notes are given, original and selected, the whole being carefully revised by Francis J. Child. The edition of the "British Poets" of which this forms a portion, is very neatly printed and bound, and will form a valuable addition to either public or private libraries.

[illegible] LIBRARY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

We have received from T. B. Peterson & Co., the following books, forming a portion of a series, by M. J. McIntosh:—Blind Alice, Rose and Lily Stanhope, and Florence Arnott, or, Is She Generous? They are all pleasantly written, and well adapted as presents for children.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for November. Philadelphia: Abraham H. See.

The conclusion of the "Wigwam in the Wilderness" is given in this number. There are several other interesting articles; and two fine steel engravings. We extract the following oriental anecdote from the Editor's table:—

The sultan of Wadai [illegible], pretending to fly, had marched round in the rear of the Forian army, and interposed between them and their country. They believed, however, that he was utterly routed, and loudly expressed their joy. One vizier remained silent, and on being asked by his master why he did not share in the general joy, replied that he did not believe in this easy victory, and offered to prove that the enemy's army was even then marching towards them.

"How wilt thou do this?" said the sultan.

"Bring me a she camel," replied the vizier, "with a man who knows how to milk."

The camel was brought and well washed, and the milk was drawn into a clean bowl, and placed, with a man to guard it, on the top of the sultan's tent. Next morning the vizier [illegible] the milk quite black. So he went to the sultan, and said:

"Master, they are coming down upon us, and have marched all night!"

"How dost thou know that?"

"Look at this blackened milk!"

"In what way has it become black?"

"The dust raised by the feet of the horses has been carried by the wind!"

Some laughed at this explanation, but others believed, and looked out anxiously towards the west. In a short time, the manes of the hostile cavalry were seen shaking in the eastern horizon. Then followed the battle in which the Forian Sultan was slain.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for November. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia.

A number containing five illustrated articles, and several interesting selected stories. In the Editor's Table we find the following "inspiherod lyne" from a correspondent:—

TO THE MUSE.

How bewtiful is this ere site,
How brite the stars du shine,
All natur slepes in tranklitude
But this here hart of mine.

Our dog has kwit a-barkin' now
At fellers passin' by,
[illegible] at the far of moone
With cam and placid i.

When vain the, then pall face thing,
A hanging in the skize,
I [illegible] on wild untramled wing
Mi thauts onto dust and [illegible].

O had I kwit this kind of [illegible]
And sore abuv the crowd,
Ide bwild mi nest in [illegible]
In yonder fleecy cloud.

How kan the poets [illegible] sole
Mix with earth's vulgar cro?
Wud it not rather fli awa
And hyde from mortal vu.

Ah yes! had I a pare of wings
To go to yonder moone
I guess ide just as sune sta thar
From now until nex June.

And that a roving up and down
Thru purty flowers ide go,
[illegible]
Wet from the mountings fo."

We have also received—

Arthur's Magazine, for November. Phila.: T. S. Arthur & Co.

The Narrative of the Facts in the Case of Passmore Williamson. Phila.: Published by the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

A COLLECTION OF SHORT POEMS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. By EMMA GARRISON. Baltimore: Sherwood & Co.

There are a few passable pieces in this volume; but the blank verse is decidedly a failure.

SALLUST, FLORUS, AND VELLEIUS PATERCULUS. Translated by Rev. JOHN SELBY WATSON, A. M. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Lindsay & Blakiston, Phila.

A literal translation, with copious notes, and a general index.

Clippings.

☞ The round of life is thus summed up by Tennyson:

Two children in two neighboring villages,
Playing mad pranks along the healthy leas;
Two strangers meeting at a festival;
Two lovers whispering by an orchard wall;
Two lives bound fast in one with golden ease;
Two graves grass-green beside a gray church tower,
Washed with still rains, and daisy-blossomed;
Two children in one hamlet born and bred;
So runs the round of life from hour to hour.

☞ "What's that?" asked Mrs. Partington, looking up at the column on the Place Vendome, during her late visit to Paris. "The Pillar of Napoleon," was the answer. "Well, I never did!" she exclaimed; "and that's his pillow! he was a great man to use that! but it's more like a bolster. And it's made of iron, I do believe! Ah, Isaac, see what it is to be great! how hard his head must have rested on that ironical pillow!"

☞ "It is not proper for you to play school, my dear, to-day, for it's Sunday." "I know it, mother," replied the little girl, "but it is Sunday school that I am playing."

☞ Compliments may be offered in all sincerity, and yet have a very equivocal sound, as in the case of the city knight unable to aspirate the letter H, who, being deputed to address William III., exclaimed: "Future ages, recording your Majesty's exploits, will pronounce you to have been a Nero."

Not less honest and ambiguous was the negro's compliment to the emancipator: "Gorra mighty bless Massa Wilberforce! He hab a white face, but he hab a black heart!"

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER [illegible], 1855.

[illegible] CONTENTS OF THE POST ARE SET UP EXPRESSLY FOR IT, AND IT ALONE. IT IS NOT A MERE REPRINT OF [illegible] DAILY PAPER.

TERMS, &C.

The terms of the Post are $2, if paid in advance—$3, if not paid in advance. For $5, in advance, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms to Clubs, to be sent in the city to one address, and in the country to one Post Office:

4 Copies, $5,00 Per Annum.
8 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,) 10,00
13 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,) 15,00
20 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,) 20,00

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit twenty-six cents in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

THE KANE BLUNDER.

The farce is at length over—Mr. Williamson, according to Judge Kane, has "purged himself of his contempt," and has been released from prison. Our readers will find a full account of the closing scene in our news columns, and if they can avoid a smile over its grave judicial absurdity, they are blessed with more obdurate risibles than we can claim the possession of. The mock dignity of the Judge, the pertinacity of the District Attorney, the meekness with which the latter took the frequent and unusual snubbings of the "Court"—not exactly understanding the sudden change in the wind, and that his cue now was to let things slide over as smoothly as possible—the stiff-born adherence of the prisoner to his old story, and the judicious decision of Judge Kane that he had, notwithstanding, fully "purged" himself, all contribute to make up a case scarcely surpassed by the celebrated trial for Breach of Promise in Pickwick.

And yet, how else could the matter end? The "contempt" which was charged against Mr. Williamson must have consisted in one of two things. Either in his failure to produce the negroes; or in his statement that he never had them in his possession. His contempt is now purged—Judge Kane professes to be fully satisfied—and yet Williamson neither has produced Jane Johnson and her children, nor has he recalled or amended his assertion, still on record, that he never had them under his control.

Upon what ground then can Judge Kane now justify his course? The best excuse that can be made for him is, that he thought Williamson had committed perjury, and now releases him because he is satisfied that he told the simple truth—but why then go through this farce of "purgation?"

But this evident admission of error on the part of Judge Kane, proves the folly and tyranny of his attempt to decide upon the facts of a case, without granting the prisoner that fair trial before a jury of his countrymen, which the Constitution prescribes. For one of two things is now certain—either that Williamson was wrongly imprisoned, or else that he has been wrongly released. Williamson's statement now is not even so full as his first attempted "purgation" was, which Judge Kane pronounced entirely insufficient.

Well, the affair has resulted as we scarcely expected, in a complete back-out of the Judge—fully proving the justice of the view taken by all unprejudiced men from the beginning. We trust this will be a lesson to the Judiciary in general. Let them remember that no matter how monstrous or unpopular be the offence a man is charged with, he has the right to be considered innocent until he is proved guilty—and, moreover, has the right to a fair trial by a jury of his countrymen, in order to determine whether he is guilty or not. It is a fortunate thing for the country that Judge Kane blundered in his judgment of the facts in this case. Had Williamson really made a false return, and been compelled by the summary process of imprisonment for contempt to submit and recant, the despotic power claimed for the Judiciary under the plea of "enforcing respect," might have received an accession of strength from its seeming conformity with justice. But as it stands, its folly is apparent. The doctrine of Judicial tyranny in cases of alleged "contempt," has received, we hope, a fatal blow. The attention of the whole country is now called to the subject—and the recent course of an Indiana Judge, who, following in the footsteps of Kane, has imprisoned a witness for refusing to answer the general and universal question, "*Do you know of any violations of the penal laws?*" is calculated still further to deepen the aversion to the exercise of such arbitrary and uncontrolled authority. The legislative power must be called upon to interfere, to curb the arrogance of the judiciary, and to provide fresh guards for the security of the people.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The "Star of the West" brings singular news from Central America. Col. Walker is said to have taken the city of Grenada, the capital of Nicaragua, on the 14th of October, it being previously nearly deserted by its inhabitants—and on the 22nd, General Corral, commander of the Government forces, surrendered to him, and a formal treaty of peace was ratified between them. The "citizens" of Grenada are said to have held a public meeting after their capture, and obligingly tendered Gen. Walker the Presidency, which he magnanimously declined in favor of Corral.

Col. Wheeler, our Minister to Central America, after much solicitation, proceeded to Rivas with propositions of peace. Arriving at Rivas, and learning that Gen. Corral was absent, Col. Wheeler attempted to return, but was prevented by the Governor, and detained two days, nor was he released until the town was threatened with an attack.

This breach of faith on the part of Corral's forces, led to a spicy correspondence between our Minister and the General. On the 22nd Corral surrendered, a treaty of peace was formed, and thus Walker's victory became complete. During the progress of these events, others of importance were transpiring.

On the 23d, the steamer conveying the outward bound passengers by the Star of the West was fired upon from the fort. A thirty-two pound shot struck the boat, killing a lady and child, and seriously injuring the machinery. Previous to this, an attack was made upon the returning Californians at Virgin Bay, by the Government forces, when four persons were killed, and eight others severely wounded.

These attacks were evidently made in a spirit of revenge for the success of Walker, and perhaps with the view of robbery. Col. Kinney was pursuing the even tenor of his way, perfecting plans to secure a large emigration from the United States, with every prospect of carrying them out successfully.

We regret that we have not room to publish the whole account of Walker's victories, as detailed in his own paper. He is compared to "Lafayette," and the "profundity" of his military genius duly extolled. Altogether the account is a very high-flown and amusing one.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—In the Crimea the Allies seem to be bent upon surrounding the Russians—they doubtless would like to favor the whole party with a tour to Western Europe. The cause of Justice and Right is still in the ascendant, the Turks have repulsed the Russian invaders at Kars, and the filibustering Czar is receiving a lesson which has been long greatly needed.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

There appeared, in a recent number of the London Times, a description of the character of Sir Isaac Newton, somewhat different from what the world hitherto has been treated to. The reviewer comes to the conclusion that Sir David Brewster is a partial biographer. The history of Newton, the Times avers, is that of a man whose life has passed into an algebraical formula—and is no more entertaining than the [illegible] of a calculating machine. D'Alembert gives the French idea of him, when he says: "In England, people were content with Newton's being the greatest genius of his age; in France, we would also have wished him to be amiable."

The common idea of Newton is, that he was exceedingly absent, and that he was imperturbable almost to insipidity. His contemporaries had a different opinion of him. Flamsteed found him "insidious, ambitious, covetous of praise and impatient of contradiction." Whiston says he had the most fearful, cautious and suspicious temper he ever knew. He was unsocial, reserved, absent and silent; in the course of five years his Secretary never saw him laugh but once; and then once without apparent cause. His goodness was negative. He was good because he was passionless. Bishop Burnet said that Newton had the *whitest* soul he ever knew. This was true—his emotional nature resembling a sheet of white paper.

Sir David Brewster has done his best to prove the contrary. He even fancies that he has discovered Sir Isaac in love. Sir Isaac in love!—it is incredible—it is impossible. Fancy the sedate Lucasian Professor addressing Lady Norris like one of those fops called "pretty fellows," whom Steele shortly afterwards satirized in the *Tatler*. "Can you resolve to wear a widow's habit perpetually?" he writes. "Whether your ladyship should go constantly in the melancholy dress of a widow, or flourish once more among the ladies"—that is the question, and that is the style of courtship which Sir David, with his eyes open and all his brilliant optical reputation, attributes to a philosopher whose soul was fixed on one idea—the increase of gravity inversely as the square of the distance. Sir Isaac, we make bold to say, never had a thought of love.

Alexander the Great used to say that three things reminded him he was a mortal—love, sleep, and food. Sir Isaac never spent a thought on love, took very little sleep, did not care for his dinner, and often never ate it. He liked fruit—especially apples—this was his one physical enjoyment. Even as a boy he had no amusements which were not purely intellectual. He had a perfect horror of poetry, sculpture, and painting—considering statues as "stone dolls." He wrote the following letter of very *discreet* advice to his young friend, Francis Aston, who was about to set out on his travels:

"If you bee affronted," wrote the philosopher, "it is better in a *forraine country*, to pass it by in silence, *or with a jest*, though with some dishonour, than to endeavor revenge; for, in the first place, your credit's ne'er the worse when you return into England, or come into other company that have not heard of the quarrell. But, in the second case, you may beare the marks of the quarrell while you live, if you outlive it at all."

He could never bear publicity. "I see not," he says, "what there is desirable in public esteem, were I able to acquire and maintain it. It would, perhaps, increase my acquaintance—the thing which I chiefly study to decline." His pursuits were for his own private satisfaction; and not one of his discoveries would ever have been published, if it had not been dragged into the light by his friends, while he looked on, fretting and murmuring at the intrusion. Money had no charms for him. There was no more generosity in his parting with it, than in the act of the poor savage who gives away inestimable treasures for a glass bead or a little bit of mirror.

He treated his opponents, Huygens and Hooke, Leibnitz and Flamsteed, with great unfairness. His corpuscular theory of light has succumbed before the undulatory theory of Huygens and Hooke; his law of double refraction has been displaced by that of Huygens; his theory of the inflexion of light has been forgotten for Hooke's, and his method of fluxions has been supplanted by the differential calculus of Leibnitz.

Lord Bacon and Newton were both deficient in their moral natures. In Bacon there was a positive moral obliquity; in Newton we find simply a vacuum. When Newton's contemporaries hailed him as a god, they declared, in very brilliant phrase, that he was not a man.

All this and more the great London "thunderer" says—of course we do not vouch for its truth.

NURSES FOR THE SICK.

In a recent number of Chambers's Journal, a description is given of "The Home," in Devonshire square, London, an institution to provide sober, steady nurses for the sick, of all ranks—a kind of Protestant Sisters of Charity. These attendants are carefully selected, and trained in the hospitals. When found qualified, they receive £20 annually, which, after three years' service, is raised to £40. They have a regular costume, which is neat and unpretending. They go to any place in Great Britain or Ireland, at a few hours' notice. Between seventy and eighty are constantly employed; an average of twenty-five to thirty being supplied to the poor gratuitously. They are not permitted to receive presents of any kind from those upon whom they attend. The sum which the Society considers sufficient to remunerate the establishment for the attendance of a nurse is £1 1s. a week; but no fixed charge is made; all being expected to give according to their means. In cases of infectious diseases, patients are expected to pay the nurse 15s. per week additional for lodging—to prevent disease being carried to the Home. If a nurse is ill-tempered or careless, on complaint being made, the committee punish or reprimand, according to circumstances. A paper is sent with the nurse, which is returned to the Secretary of the institution when she leaves, with remarks upon her conduct and efficiency. A separate fund has been established for the benefit of disabled or superannuated nurses.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—Mrs. Swisshelm, in the Pittsburg Visiter, declines an invitation to lecture which has been sent to her; and says that she is not only deficient herself in that ability, but never heard a woman competent to speak in public:

The ordinary voice of woman in public speaking reminds us of the inquisitorial punishment of "a drop of water upon the head, falling steadily, and at regular intervals." The first fifteen minutes it is very pleasant; the second it becomes wearisome; the third it is annoying; the fourth it is distressing; and before we could get through the second hour, we should feel almost irresistibly impelled to shriek out, if we were so fixed that we could not stop our ears occasionally to break the monotony. The best female speakers we have yet heard had no more variation in their tones than the fall at the end of a sentence, and rise at the close of a question. From the beginning to the end of an address or sermon, no matter how long or how short, every succeeding sentence was spoken exactly like its predecessor; and, with the pause between, came upon our brain, drop, drop, drop, until the braying of a speaking trumpet, the boom of a cannon, or squeal of a mouse, would have been a great relief.

This is very decided language; and Mrs. S., however little she may think of her own oratorical powers, is going rather too far in thus sitting in judgment on the whole sex. We are free to say, that we have heard at least one or two women speak in public, not only very eloquently, but considerably to our edification.

In the same article, Mrs. Swisshelm has compressed into a few lines, the whole subject of the rights and duties of both men and women:—

The idea is altogether a mistaken one, that "equal rights" for woman implies that she has a right to do anything that men do, and vice versa. Every man has not a right to do or be what every other man does or is; for this would destroy society and bring the world to chaos and an end. Every man and woman has a right to do that which he or she is best fitted to perform, as his or her share of the world's work, and be protected in his or her person, and in the enjoyment of the proceeds of his or her labor, whatever that may be. This labor should be accredited at its proper value, according to its importance in the general economy; and when woman's own proper work is paid for according to its value, it will be esteemed as honorable as any other, and there will be no women to spare as rivals in the men's department of labor.

THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF ENGLAND.—In connection with the increase of the rates of interest to six and seven per cent. by the Bank of England, our readers would do well to remember that about seven or eight years ago the rate was raised to *eight* per cent., and yet in a year had fallen to *three*. Eight per cent. is, we believe, the highest rate known in England during modern times.

As to the effect of such a high rate upon this country, it has naturally been perceived in a considerable fall of stocks, and general monetary uneasiness—but we apprehend that the permanent effect cannot be very great, so long as we are able to furnish Europe with large quantities of breadstuffs, at high prices.

THE WEALTH OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.—The National Intelligencer says that so far from the wealth of this family being $1,000,000,000, it is generally computed in Europe at about $40,000,000. Some difference—but still enough to warrant the expression, "as rich as a Jew."

JAPAN.

In all discussions upon the present commercial policy of Japan, let it constantly be borne in mind, that the restrictive system is one of comparatively modern growth, and the direct consequence of the abuse of their privileges by European residents. Says one authority:—"Nothing could be less exclusive, in fact more liberal, than the treaty of privileges granted to the English by the Emperor of Japan in 1613-16, and which has never been revoked. By the first clause, the subjects of the King of Great Britain [illegible] for ever safely to come into any part of our empire of Japan with their ships and merchandise, without any hindrance to them or their goods; and to abide, buy, sell, and barter according to their manner, with all nations; to tarry here as long as they think good, and depart at their pleasure.' The other clauses were quite as favorable to the English."

Similar were their treaties with the Portuguese, and probably other nations—and, at one period, a very large number of Europeans resided in Japan, and were allowed the full enjoyment of their religion. But when the Japanese saw that they were in danger of losing their supremacy in their own land, through the wiles and power of the Europeans, they banished all the foreigners from their islands, and resolved as a means of maintaining their independence, to have no communication with a race which was so apt to obtain entire dominion wherever allowed to plant its foot. And who can wonder at the Japanese, with the fate of southern Asia before their eyes, refusing even to trade with so wily and dangerous a "friend" as the "Christian?"

THE CHARMING BARON A WOMAN.—The Montreal Herald contains a statement which renders it probable that the person going under the name of Walter Percy Beaumont, was in reality a woman, and the confederate of an Englishman who recently played some swindling tricks in Philadelphia. It appears that on the passage of the steamer Sagamore from New York to Montreal, a valuable case of jewels, belonging to Mrs. Leo Hunt, mysteriously disappeared from the iron safe. A thorough search was made, and it was discovered that a personage in male attire, was a female. Her papers were examined, and it was found that she had been figuring in the United States under the title of Walter Percy Beaumont. She is a dumpy old lady, with masculine features, and is about five months enceinte. She will be held in custody until instructions arrive from the Police Department of New York.

SNUFF-RUBBING IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A correspondent in Lycoming county, informs us that snuff-rubbing is not confined to the South, but is carried on to a great extent in his neighborhood. He does not know whether the practice prevails in other parts of Pennsylvania, but speaks decidedly in regard to its evil influence, both physical and mental, on the female portion of the community in which he resides. We are loth to believe that "snuff-rubbing" is a frequent vice in this portion of the Union.

Clippings.

☞ Three or four times a couple appeared before a clergyman for marriage; but the bridegroom was drunk, and the reverend gentleman refused to tie the knot. On the last occasion he expressed his surprise that so respectable a looking girl was not ashamed to appear at the altar with a man in such a state. The poor girl broke into tears, and said she could not help it. "And why, pray?" "Because, sir, he won't come when he's sober!"

☞ A boarding-school miss being unwell, thought it ungenteel to say she was *bilious*, so she complained of being *Williamson*. These are the days of refinement.

☞ The Elgin Courant states that when grocers were prohibited, by Forbes Mackenzie's Act, from selling spirits to be consumed on their premises, there was no clause in the Act prohibiting their selling strong drink to be consumed at their doors. The grocers, accordingly, plant a form at their shop doors, the drink is handed round, and, though the police look on, the merchant and consumer snap their fingers in his face, crying—"A fig for you and Forbes Mackenzie."

☞ "Why on earth, Keziah," asked Squire Jones of his sister, Mrs. Larkin, "did you give your boy such an everlasting tough name? It's as long as a string of dried apples." "Well, brother, boys are so particular when they grow up, and always want romantic and fine sounding names, and so I told my husband we would call the child Peleg Zerubbabel Kish Elkanah [illegible], and when he gets old enough he can take his choice." The squire thought it would be hard picking, but he did not say so, and Mrs. Larkins went on with her knitting in a state of serene satisfaction.

☞ Queen Joanna, of Navarre, spouse of Henry IV., was a mighty "close" woman; even her mourning for the King was calculated like a widow of small means; and a black cloth gown, at seven shillings and eightpence per yard, with one and sixpence for the making, and shoes at sevenpence per pair, tend to show that the royal widow furnished herself at what may be called the "mitigated affliction department."

☞ A coachman to the Prince of Wales, in 1743, who used to drive the Maids of Honor, was so sick of them, that he left his son three hundred pounds upon condition that he never married a Maid of Honor.

Jest think how Adam must have stared
When first he got awake,
And found himself a married man,
Without e'en wedding cake;
I wish that I could do the same,
Just go to sleep one night,
And wake up in the morning with
A wife to bless my sight;
I'm werry bashful, yes, I am,
'Twould save me lots of trouble,
To go to bed a single man,
And wake up as a double.

☞ A Chicago housekeeper recommends mock strawberries—which we don't believe in—but she says if you cut up ripe peaches and soft mild eating apples, in the proportion of three to one, into pieces the size of strawberries, and mix them with a proper proportion of sugar, that after they have stood together a few hours and mingled their flavors, even an amateur, if he did not look at the hash, might mistake it for strawberries.

☞ Two hundred thousand dollars is said to be offered for the New York Crystal Palace.

☞ "Little Dorrit" is the title of the forthcoming novel by Charles Dickens.

☞ Menage, the French author, had a very funny way of arranging precedence among the very jealous literary guests he invited to his table, the feeblest and foolishest always making the most fuss about their consequence. At last he hit upon it. He seated his authors according to the size of their works—the folio went to the head, the octavo sat below him, and the duodecimo took his place at the foot of the board.

☞ The editor of a Down East paper informs a lady who sent him a mince-pie, with the request, "please insert," that such articles are never crowded out "by a press of matter."

As lamps burn silent, with unconscious light,
So modest ease in beauty shines most bright;
Unaiming charms with edge resistless fall,
And she who means no mischief does it all.
—*A. Hill.*

☞ Protagoras maintained that all is illusion, and that there is no such thing as truth. But Aristotle refuted him by the following dilemma: "Your proposition is true or false; if it is false, then you are answered; if true, then there is some thing true, and your proposition fails."

☞ Why is the editor of the Louisville Journal destined forever to be a bound servant? Because he will always be a PRENTICE.

☞ We were amused the other day at the *naivete* of a very dark African matron, who was exhibiting several rather fine-looking children, equally dark as herself. We ventured to admire an infant in her arms, rather ominously light in complexion, but she declared she could not bear him. "Why?" we asked. "Because," said she, "he is too light, and *shows dirt so easily*."

☞ A letter passed through the Boston Post Office, a short time since, directed to the "Iexier (eye and ear) infirmary."

MINING IMPLEMENTS.—At the Paris Exhibition is an apparatus for ascending and descending mines, which, in France, are more than 600 feet deep. The apparatus consists of two upright iron shafts, the one alongside of the other, secured in the pit or mine, and extending from the top to the bottom. About every three feet apart there was a little balcony on each shaft from top to bottom, and when a miner stepped on one balcony to ascend, on the one side, it was elevated by an intermitting motion, and then a balcony on the other shaft descended the same distance, and thus a perfect rotation of ascent and descent was performed by these balconies on the two shafts. Buckets of coal were placed on these balconies and elevated in the same manner as the miners, thus forming a complete and entirely different plan from working the pit with endless belts running over pulleys. The plan struck us in a very favorable light as being much the safest, although the most expensive. Some of our American mines will yet be as deep as those in Europe. When this takes place we hope our mine owners will not forget to adopt this humane invention.—*Correspondence of the Scientific American.*

General News.

THE WILLIAMSON CASE.

The Defendant Released from Prison.

Passmore Williamson appeared in the United States District Court on Saturday morning, attended by his counsel, Messrs. Meredith, Gilpin, [illegible] and Judge Kane was upon the bench. The Court room was not crowded, as the [illegible] persons anticipated. Mr. Williamson looked [illegible] tolerably well, his confinement not [illegible] to affect his health. He was somewhat paler and thinner than in July, when first committed to prison, but he appeared to be in good spirits, and perfectly cool, collected and undaunted. On the opening of the Court, the following petition from the defendant was submitted:

PETITION.

U. S. A. vs. Williamson, District Court U. S., Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

To the Hon. the Judge of the District Court of the U. States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The petition of Passmore Williamson respectfully showeth:

That he desires to purge himself of the contempt because of which he is now attached, and to that end is willing to make true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to him by the Court touching the return heretofore required of him to the writ of habeas corpus to him directed at the relation of John H. Wheeler.

Whereof he prays that he may be permitted to purge himself of said contempt, in making true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to him by the Hon. Court touching the premises.

P. WILLIAMSON.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, Nov. 2, 1855.
CHAS. F. HEAZLITT, U. S. Com.

This was the petition offered on Friday, upon which there was a debate whether the word "legally" should not be introduced in the line between "heretofore" and "inquired of." The Judge, it seems, admitted it without the introduction of that word, there being no address and prayer added to the original petition.

The Court thereupon addressed the defendant as follows:

"Passmore Williamson—The Court has received your petition, and, upon consideration thereof, have thought right to grant the prayer thereof. You will therefore make here, in open court, your solemn affirmation, that in the return heretofore made by you to the writ of habeas corpus which issued from this Court at the relation of John H. Wheeler, and in the proceedings consequent thereupon, you have not intended a contempt of this Court or its process: Moreover, that you are now willing to make true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to you by the Court, touching the premises inquired of in the said writ of habeas corpus."

The required affirmation was then made in the form indicated by the Judge.

Judge Kane then inquired of Mr. Vandyke, the District Attorney, if he had any suggestion to make to the Court.

Mr. Vandyke replied, that for the U. S., in the case of the U. S. vs. Passmore Williamson, he desired to propound a question he had drawn up.

Mr. Vandyke accordingly filed the interrogatory, which was as follows:

INTERROGATORY.

United States vs. Passmore Williamson, Nov. 3rd, 1855; and now, James C. Vandyke, Attorney for the United States, by leave granted, files the following interrogatory:

INTERROGATORY.—Did you, at the time of the service of the writ of habeas corpus, at the relation of John H. Wheeler, or at any time during the period intervening between the service of said writ and the making of your return thereto, seek to obey the mandate of said writ, by bringing before this Honorable Court the persons of the slaves therein mentioned?

If to this interrogatory you answer in the affirmative, state fully and particularly the mode in which you sought so to obey said writ, and all that you did tending to that end.

And, therefore, it is ordered that the defendant, Passmore Williamson, do make true answers to said interrogatories.

Mr. Williamson and his counsel then retired to deliberate. After a brief absence from the Court room they returned, and Mr. Gilpin read a reply.

ANSWER OF DEFENDANT.

I did not seek to obey the writ by producing the persons therein mentioned before the Court, because I had not, at the time of the service of the writ, the power over, the custody or control of them, and therefore it was impossible for me to do so. I first heard of the writ of the habeas corpus, on Friday, July 20, between 1 and 2 o'clock, A. M., on my return from Harrisburg. After breakfast, about 9 o'clock, I went from my house to Mr. Hopper's office, when and where the return was prepared.

At 10 o'clock I came into Court as commanded by the writ. I sought to obey the writ by answering it truly, the parties not being in my possession or control, it was impossible for me to obey the writ by producing them. Since the service of the writ I have not had the custody, possession or power over them; nor have I known where they were, except from common rumor, or the newspaper reports in regard to their public appearance in the city or elsewhere.

Mr. Vandyke objected to this reply, as it was, in his opinion, evasive. The respondent is asked to state whether, at any time since the service of the writ and the return thereto, he has sought to obey its mandates, and then to state, too, in what manner he did seek to obey it. That the answer was defective. That the answer was not in the terms of the interrogatory, and is, therefore, not a clear, full, and unevasive answer. He asked that the interrogatory be again propounded to the respondent to answer it directly, one way or the other, in the terms of the interrogatory; first, whether he did seek to obey the mandate of the writ, and, if so, then state to the Court the manner in which he sought to obey its mandates. That there can be no misapprehension as to the meaning of the terms he had used in the interrogatory. The answer should be yea or nay; if yea, then how; if nay, there is an end to the question. If the terms of the interrogatory were not definite, it was the duty of the defendant's counsel to object to them and let them be amended.

Mr. Gilpin said that he did not understand that where an interrogatory was put to a party before the Court, with a view to purge himself, or elicit further information, the contents of the return were to be answered simply yea or nay, without being permitted, in connection with the answer, to give facts explanatory of the aye or nay. If the answer was full, it was only such as was necessary to explanation. If the reply was not responsive, it was not for the want of an honest effort to make it so. The desire not to evade was at least evident.

The Judge said the difficulty, he thought, could be easily overcome by amending the answer, and at the suggestion of the Court it was amended in the following manner:

I did not seek to obey the writ by producing the persons in the writ mentioned before this Court.

I did not seek, because I verily believed that it was entirely impossible for me to produce the said persons agreeably to the command of the Court.

The answer was then accepted by the Court and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Vandyke then submitted another interrogatory, the effect of which was to inquire of Mr. Williamson whether or not he had made any mental reservation in the answer already made to the interrogatory propounded.

The Judge, without waiting for any objection to this interrogatory, overruled it, saying he considered it objectionable. The answer of the defendant must be taken as a matter of course, and no inquiry could be made such as that contemplated by the interrogatory.

Mr. Vandyke then withdrew the interrogatory.

Mr. V. then offered another interrogatory, which was also overruled, as it tended to elicit such replies as had already been objected to by the District Attorney.

Mr. Vandyke also withdrew this question.

Judge Kane then remarked, that the District Attorney had been invited to aid the Court in this case, but that he would bear in mind that his relation to Mr. Wheeler was now suspended. This was only an inquiry as to what injury had been done the process of the Court.

Mr. Vandyke said he was aware of the position he occupied.

Judge Kane then said—"The contempt is now regarded as purged, and the party is released from custody. He is now reinstated to the position he occupied before the contempt was committed. Mr. Williamson is now before me on the return to the writ."

Mr. Vandyke then made some closing remarks, regretting the turn things had taken, but stating Mr. Wheeler's intention, in the civil suit already announced, "to prove all the important points of his case in the Circuit Court, which rendered unnecessary any information that he might at this stage of the proceedings gain by true answers to such interrogatories as by law he was allowed to propound. He, therefore, respectfully waived his right in this respect, placing a firm reliance on the laws of the land and the jury of his country to repair the injury which he had suffered at the hands of the defendant and his confederates."

After Mr. Vandyke had concluded, Mr. Meredith inquired—"Is Mr. Williamson discharged?"

Judge Kane replied—"He is. I understand from the remarks of the District Attorney that a *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the case in this Court."

The Court then adjourned. Mr. Williamson was congratulated by his friends on his restoration to liberty. He was in prison three months and one week.

A CHINESE MUNCHAUSEN.—A Chinaman was arrested recently in New Orleans, for a petty crime, and brought before Recorder Bright, and gave a very curious history of his life. He stated that he was but forty-five years of age, and at the age of eighteen he was beheaded in China for rebellion; ten years afterwards he was flayed alive for an attempt to assassinate the Emperor of China, Moon Sing, who is the son of the King, or the King of the Sun; and five years after he was cut to pieces because he was accused of murder. He was then imprisoned nineteen years, and had his tongue cut out for lying, which is considered a very serious crime in the Celestial Empire. After coming out of prison, he was banished from the country for making sport of a Mandarin during the Feast of the Lanterns. He embarked on board an American man-of-war, and was in the battle of the Nile, under Commodore Stockton, where a cannon-ball terminated his eventful career, and now he found himself arrested in New Orleans for the crime of petty larceny! The Recorder thought it was time for him to rest from his labors, and so sent Mr. Chinaman to the workhouse for the next ninety days. In making oath to the above statement, he swore by one of the earthen spittoons—for Chinese all swear by their earthenware, and by nothing higher.

ANOTHER CASE OF CONTEMPT OF COURT.—A case very similar to that of Passmore Williamson recently occurred in the State of Indiana. The Common Pleas Prosecutor of Vanderburg county had the Clerk of that Court sworn in open Court, and put to him the general question, "Do you know of any violations of the penal laws?" The Clerk refused to answer the question, on the ground of its illegality. The Court held the question a proper one; and on his again refusing to answer, the Clerk was sent to jail for contempt. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained from Judge Davidson, of the Supreme Court, and the case examined before him. The Court held that, although the question was an improper one, and the witness not bound to answer it, yet the Court must judge for itself what constitutes a contempt on its authority, and no other Court could apply a corrective to its acts in such matters.

MR. WEBSTER'S ESTATE.—The executors of the estate of Daniel Webster have sent printed circulars to persons having claims against the same, in which it is stated that the net amount of assets in their hands is $85,180 89, and the amount of claims is about $155,000.

The executors are now making a distribution among the creditors. They divide twenty-one and three-quarters per centum, retaining in hand about one per centum to defray expenses and charges in the suit against the city of New Orleans for a claim of $25,000 for counsel fees in the Gaines controversy.—*Boston Times.*

The term of naturalization, in Canada, has been reduced from seven to three years' residence.

NEWS ITEMS.

KINDLING WOOD MACHINE.—Conover's kindling wood machine makes a great noise, and consequently attracts much attention at the American Fair. It is claimed to be capable of [illegible] living eighty persons who were upwards of 70 years of age.

NO PAY FOR "BORING."—A suit was tried in the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, recently, wherein Major John Cummings, formerly of Columbia, claimed to recover from Christian Myers, of Washington borough, the sum of $200, as compensation for services in procuring the passage of a law awarding Myers (the defendant) $400 for damages done to a lot of ground in Columbia, by the construction of the railroad. A contract to pay that sum was produced. The defence set up two pleas, first, that no services had been rendered; second, that the contract was illegal, it being contrary to public policy to countenance agreements to pay for the procuring of legislation. The Court sustained the position of the defendant's counsel, and charged that the plaintiff could not recover.

BUSINESS OF [illegible].—A couple of years ago, the Directors of the road between Madison and Milwaukie, Wis., supposed that [illegible] business between those points might probably reach fifty thousand dollars in a year. Their agent at the Madison depot recently stated that this year it would fully amount to five hundred thousand dollars!

VEGETABLE EGGS.—We are indebted to E. Sanborn, of Andover, for specimens of some queer productions of nature. They are called vegetable eggs, and look, for all the world, in shape, size, and general appearance, like Shanghai or goose eggs. Dr. Sanborn informs us that the seed came from the Patent Office at Washington. The plant is a new production, and a bright ornament in the garden. If planted by a shrub or tree which is not more than fifteen feet high, the vine will run so as to nearly cover it with these apparent productions of the Shanghai.—*Boston Journal.*

DIFFERENCE IN THE SET OF TIDES.—Prof. Bache notes the following singular difference in the motion of the tides in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. On our own coast, in the Atlantic, they flow from East to West; on the coast of Great Britain, from West to East; and on the Pacific their motion is circular, they sweep round by Asia, turn and flow back.

A NEW STATE.—A new star is likely soon to be added to the American constellation. The Legislature of Michigan has passed an Act providing for the formation of a new State or Territory of Superior. Michigan gives part, and Wisconsin another part, to form the new Commonwealth.

THE SICKNESS AT THE SOUTH.—A letter from Starkville, Miss., says: The whole country has been visited by severe sickness, and I have not witnessed, for many years, so much distress as during this fall and the past summer. At one time there were not enough well persons to wait upon the sick. The cotton in this region cannot be saved, as the hands are not able to pick it out. Meat, grain, &c., are abundant, but groceries scarce.

SIGNS AND TOKENS.—The Indians regard a thin husk on corn as an indication of a mild winter. This being true, the one just approaching will be of the gentle kind, as the husks are said to be very thin.

A SMART OLD LADY.—Mrs. Lydia Bowley, widow of the late Joseph Bowley, who was one of the first settlers in the town of Hartland, Maine, *celebrated* her seventieth birthday, by spinning nine skeins of yarn, and would have finished the tenth, had not her wheel broken. Six skeins, we believe, is a common day's work. She is as smart and active as she was fifty years ago.

AN INDIAN LAWYER.—Col. Rogers, a half-breed Cherokee, has commenced an argument before the Court of Claims, in the celebrated Cherokee case, in which Cherokees who have become citizens of the United States, claim the sum of $170,000, under the provision of the Treaty of 1835.

A HOAX.—The Virginia and other papers are copying the statement sent to Charleston by telegraph in regard to a duel fought near this city, by Dr. Kirk and a Lieut. Chaplain. The whole story is an unmitigated Roorback; there is not a word of truth in it.—*Savannah Courier.*

An "American" procession in New York, recently was attacked by a party of Irish and broken up.

PRICES RISING.—It is said that the cost of various articles used in the prosecution of war, has risen greatly since the European difficulties commenced. Saltpetre, for instance, has increased from six to fourteen cents per pound, and gunpowder from ten to twenty cents. Galena lead is already one cent per pound higher, and naval stores generally have advanced about twenty-five per cent.

NEBRASKA FARMING.—A farmer in Nebraska declares that the pumpkins in his field are so large as to endanger the life of his entire household. A few days since, one of his family had, by means of a rope ladder, climbed to the top of a tremendous squash, when he was seized with dizziness, and falling off, fractured both of his arms, broke his leg, and hurt himself besides.

SPAIN.—Negotiations are going on and are nearly closed to satisfaction between Spain and the Allies. Next spring Spain is to send thirty thousand men to the East on the same condition as Piedmont, viz: a guaranteed loan, and a general guarantee of her possessions—that is to say Cuba.

Several instances are lately recorded where persons who were in the habit of reading much in railway cars had become nearly blind, and an express agent near Boston had totally lost his sight, it being imputed to that cause.

A Kansas Emigration Society has been formed in Georgia, to raise money, by voluntary contributions, for the purpose of aiding reliable Southern men who are attached to Southern institutions in emigrating to Kansas Territory.

ASTRONOMICAL SCIENCE.—The President of the British Association for the advancement of Science, in his opening address, at the yearly scientific gathering lately held at Glasgow, stated as one of the results of Lord Rosse's telescope, that for the first time since the days of Newton a suspicion has arisen in the minds of astronomers that laws other than those of gravitation may bear rule in space; and that the nebula phenomena revealed to us by that telescope, must be governed by forces different from those of which we have any knowledge.

Gustav Pfeil, of Milwaukie, defends his recent effort to burn the body of his deceased wife, on the ground that a mutual vow had passed between them, of which she reminded him on her death bed, that the survivor should thus treat the remains of the one who died first. It is a curious case, and much may be said on both sides of it. The greatest objection to the practice, is that it might be used to conceal crime.

NORFOLK.—The exiled citizens of Norfolk are fast returning to their homes, and last Sabbath the congregations in attendance at the churches were much larger than for a long time previous. The Norfolk Herald says that the religious exercises on the occasion were of a very impressive and solemn character. This we can well imagine to be the case, in view of the dreadful ordeal through which the afflicted city has just passed.

Last week a negro boy fifteen years old rode from Buffalo to Erie under the platform of the cars. During a ride of 95 miles he had sustained his whole weight by clinging with his hands and feet to the under braces and brake. He had no money, asked to ride, was refused, and stole his passage as mentioned.

"THE PRAYERS OF THE CHURCH."—The Portland Argus, Me., says: We are informed by good authority that at a Baptist Convention held in Kennebec county since the election, a resolution was passed in substance as follows:—

"Whereas, several of our brethren, at the recent election, voted against the present State Administration, therefore

"Resolved, That the prayers of the churches be requested in their behalf, that they be forgiven this sin and brought to repentance."

In the New York Court of Special Sessions, the proprietors of the Astor House, New York city, being arraigned for selling liquor "not in the original package," contrary to the Prohibitory law, the Recorder has decided the statute unconstitutional, and discharged the defendants.

A letter has been received at New York from the U. S. Commercial agent at Port au Prince, in which he says that the barque Amelia was seized there because she was believed to belong to the Kinney Expedition, having a full cargo of arms, etc., and everything requisite for equipping a large force of men.

In New Hampshire, a Baptist paper says: "We have but 3,000 more members than we had but a quarter of a century ago, and we have between two and three thousand less than we had twelve years ago. In 1843, we reported a total of 10,647; and in 1854, a total of only 8,229. Unquestionably the rapidly increasing emigration of the last few years accounts for a portion of this diminution, but not for the whole of it."

WHAT NEXT?—At Davenport, Iowa, recently, when some lots of ground were to be sold at auction, for non-payment of taxes, the sale, by the direction of the authorities, it is said, was *opened with prayer*. We doubt it.

A CENTENARIAN PRELATE.—Samuel Stephenowitsch, the Armenian Archbishop of Lemberg, the Nestor of Christian priests, has just completed his 105th year.

EXTENSIVE FLOUR MILLS.—There are sixteen flouring mills, with eighty-four run of stone, capable of manufacturing about ten thousand barrels of flour per day, at Oswego, N. Y. The facilities for handling grain are extensive, the elevating capacity being about thirty-six thousand barrels per hour, and the storing room equal to about two millions two hundred thousand bushels.

THE BUCKWHEAT CROP IN NEW YORK.—The Utica (N. Y.) Observer says: "The crop of buckwheat in our State, it may be safely assumed, is a double one. There certainly never was as large an area, by one-half, before raised, and it has been harvested in good condition."

A MAN SWALLOWING HIS OWN HEAD.—The American Journal of Medical Science contains the following from the pen of D. J. Duggan, an American surgeon at Sebastopol: "A seaman, knocked down by a fragment of a mortar or shell, was picked up dead. The head was apparently swept from his shoulders, but there was no trace of hemorrhage. On disentangling his clothes, which were tightly jammed around the injured part, the head was found driven downward into the chest, carrying with it a great portion of blue shirt and red comforter. A small tuft of hair alone was visible at the bottom of a deep cavity. It was a regular intussusception."

THE LOST MAN FOUND.—On Thursday, 25th ult., a Dr. Ball, of Boston, Mass., started alone from the Glen House, White Mountains, N. H., to visit the summit of Mount Washington, and designing to remain all night at one of the [illegible] penalty of his [illegible] In the U. S. District Court, New York, Joseph Wagner [illegible] of enlisting [illegible] Crimea [illegible] State Prison. This is the first sentence passed under the neutrality laws of the United States. The friends of Wagner are making an effort, both in New York and in Washington, to obtain [illegible] clemency in his behalf.

LARGE PORK TRANSACTION.—A Louisville dealer recently sold an English packer 20,000 hogs at $6 per hundred. An average of 200 pounds net per hog would make the aggregate amount involved in the transaction $240,000. This is said to be the largest transaction that has ever taken place in that market.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The George Law arrived at New York on the 30th ult., bringing 550 passengers and $1,670,000 in treasure.

The news from California is unimportant.

All the returns of the election had been received, but had not been officially counted. The whole Know Nothing State ticket is elected. Johnson's majority for Governor is 5,000. The whole number of votes polled was 96,000.

The Legislature is composed of 72 Know Nothings, 39 Democrats, and 2 Whigs. The Prohibitory Liquor Law was defeated by 6,000 majority.

Ex-Governor Foote, ex-Congressman, Marshall and Baylor, are the prominent Know Nothing candidates for the U. S. Senate, to succeed Mr. Gwinn.

General Denver, Secretary of State, had left for the Atlantic States, to claim his seat in the House of Representatives of the next Congress.

A party of fifty-five recruits left San Francisco in the steamer Uncle Sam, to join Colonel Walker's expedition at San Juan del Sur. Another party was to go shortly from Nevada.

The wheat, corn, barley and oat crop at Sacramento county, this year, will be worth, it is estimated, $2,000,000.

It is rumored that a large body of men, some four or five hundred, are organizing throughout the State for the purpose of joining Walker.

It is supposed that as many as eighty of the passengers for Nicaragua in the steamer of the 20th ult., intended to join the ranks of Walker.

The armory of the volunteer corps of San Francisco was broken open on the night of the 19th ult., and a quantity of arms stolen. Some say the stolen goods were taken for the use of Walker's troops.

The sale of the Japanese goods per C. E. Foote, being the first cargo ever imported directly into the United States, occurred at the sales-rooms of Messrs. Wainright & Randall, on the 26th and 27th ult. The articles were readily disposed of at high prices.

An affray occurred on the 23rd ult., on board the United States frigate Independence, in which a seaman was severely cut with a razor by a boatswain's mate. Subsequently thirty of the frigate's crew deserted, and in the attempt six of them were entangled among the tules and were there found drowned.

The shipwrecked Russians, who formed the crew of the frigate Diana, were conveyed, as before reported, in the American schooner Caroline E. Foote, from Simoda to Petropaulowski. Here they found the place deserted, and were transferred to the American bark William Penn, which vessel took them to San Francisco, and thence across the Ochotsk Sea to the main land. Proceedings are now pending in the United States District Court of San Francisco against the owners, for a breach of the neutrality laws, in carrying Russian troops from place to place.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—Doubtful accounts from Nicaragua represent the Kinney Colony in a flourishing condition. A party had returned from an exploring trip to the mining regions on Indian River, and make a very satisfactory report of their gold discoveries. Walker was awaiting reinforcements, which were leaving San Francisco in large numbers.

SOUTH AMERICA.—From Chili and Peru we hear great complaints of the scarcity of food. The Valparaiso papers even anticipate a famine. In Lima, the Convention now in session are considering the propriety of suspending the import duties on breadstuffs. In Ecuador, and in fact along the whole South Pacific Coast, there is a dearth in provisions.

AUSTRALIA.—The dates from Australia are to the 26th of July.

Haxall flour sold in Melbourne on the 7th for £50 per ton.

CALIFORNIA MARKETS.—SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Considerable activity has prevailed during the last fortnight, and in many articles a material advance has taken place. The market was buoyant at the close at the following rates:—Gallego and Haxall Flour, $14a$14,25; Clear Pork, $22,50 per bbl.; Hams in brine, 21c.; Bacon, extra clear, 21c.; New Butter, 60c.; Crushed Sugar, 14c.; Turpentine, $1,06; Syrup, 75c.

THE COST OF GAS IN VARIOUS CITIES.—A correspondent of the Washington Intelligencer gives the following as the cost of gas to private consumers in forty-two of the largest cities of the United States:

Boston, $3 per 1,000 cubic feet; Hartford, $3 50; New Haven, $4; Providence, $3,50; New York, $3; Brooklyn, $3,50; Albany, $4; Troy, $4; Rochester, $3,50; Buffalo, $3,50; Auburn (rosin) $7; Schenectady, $4; Syracuse, $4; Newark, $3,50; Paterson, $4; Philadelphia "City Works," $2,25; Northern Liberties, $3,50; Spring Garden, $3,50; Moyamensing, $3,50; Reading, $3,50; Lancaster, $4; Baltimore, $3; Charleston, $4; Savannah, $4; New Orleans, $5; Galveston, $5; Mobile, $5; Nashville, $4; Memphis, $4; Louisville, $3,50; Cincinnati, $3,50; Indianapolis, $3,75; Chicago, $3,50; Milwaukie, $3,50; St. Louis, $3,50; Lexington, Ky., $4; Cleveland, $3,50; Springfield, $5; Dayton, $4; Columbus, $3,50; Wheeling, $3,50; San Francisco, $10—being an average of $3,97, or 17 cents per 1,000 more than the cost of gas to private consumers in Washington city, which is $3,80, and 47 cents more than is paid by the Government, the city hotels, &c.

The Company in Washington have thirty miles of street mains in the ground, and an annual average consumption of 944,000 cubic feet of gas per mile; in Baltimore, the average is 1,648,000 cubic feet for each mile of pipe; in Philadelphia it is 2,083,000 cubic feet; in New York, 1,765,000; in Boston, 2,700,000; in Albany, 2,100,000; in Brooklyn, 1,880,000; in St. Louis, 1,718,000; in Charleston, 1,946,000, &c., &c.

PRIVILEGES OF THE CONFESSIONAL.—A trial was had in Richmond, of John Cronin, for the murder of his wife, for unfaithfulness to her marriage vows. He had inflicted such injuries as to cause her death. Previous to her death, but when there was no immediate danger of that event, she had confessed to her priest, in the presence of her husband, that the charge against her by her husband was untrue. The statement made in the sacramental confession, the priest declined to divulge, as it was not consistent with his duty as a Catholic minister. Knowledge obtained in his civil capacity, as an individual and citizen, he would freely impart, but as questioned in his capacity as a Catholic minister, he was bound to keep the secrets of the confessional. Not even the Pope himself could induce him to violate that secrecy, though death were the penalty for refusal. The Court sustained the witness. The Judge said he regarded any infringement upon the tenets of any religious denomination, as a violation of the fundamental law, which guarantees perfect freedom to all classes in the exercise of their religious duties. To encroach upon the confessional, which was well understood to be regarded as a fundamental tenet in the Catholic Church, would be to ignore the Bill of Rights, so far as it is applicable to that Church. In view of these circumstances, as well as a series of other considerations connected with this subject, he felt no hesitation in ruling that a priest enjoys a privilege of exemption from revealing what is communicated to him at the confessional. The jury returned a verdict of voluntary manslaughter.

MEXICO.—Vidaurri has given in his adhesion to the new government, and has sent word respecting the Rio Grande invasion, which he announces his intention to repel with all his force. The U. S. Minister, Mr. Gadsden, being invited by the foreign ambassadors to a conference, as usual, in order that some one might be deputized to wait upon the new government in the name of the diplomatic corps, declined, on the ground that the United States would act for itself. He then, in advance of the others, acknowledged the new organization in an enthusiastic speech, endorsing all its principles, and condemning the last administration.

A letter received from Western Texas states that Capt. Callahan had disbanded his company, and returned home, their three months' enlistment having expired. There were only 78 men at the rendezvous at San Antonio, and if not increased to 700 or 800 before the 15th of November, the expedition would be abandoned. Gen. Smith had established four stations in the neighborhood of the most serious depredations.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—A despatch from St. Louis chronicles a most horrible accident on the Pacific Railroad, Mo., at the opening of which work ten cars, bearing the excursion guests from St. Louis to Jefferson City, were precipitated into the Gasconade river by the breaking of a bridge. About seven hundred persons were in the cars, not more than two hundred of whom escaped uninjured. Twenty-two were killed, and the limbs of fifty were fractured. The rest were more or less bruised. Among the persons ascertained to be dead, are Thos. Gray, Capt. O'Flaherty, E. C. Blackburn, Henry Chouteau, Rev. Dr. Bullard, Mr. Mott (Representative), Mr. McCullough (Representative), Capt. C. Case, E. C. Yoste, Thomas S. O'Sullivan (Chief Engineer of the road), B. B. Dayton, Mann Butler, Jos. Harris, Mr. Chappell, George Eberil, Judge Lackland, E. C. Jeffries and A. Abeles.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE KANE.—Petitions to Congress are in circulation in the States of Maine and Illinois, praying that Judge Kane, of Philadelphia, may be impeached at the bar of the United States Senate, for misconduct in office, "in usurping a jurisdiction properly belonging to the Courts of Pennsylvania, and committing to prison the said Passmore Williamson, a citizen of Pennsylvania, without authority, and in violation of his rights as a citizen of Pennsylvania, and of these United States."

PATRIOTIC.—Five new streets in the town of Belfast, Ireland, are called Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Tchernaya, and Sebastopol.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

[illegible] ing. No transactions in Hemp or Hides. Hops meet a very limited inquiry. The Iron market is at a stand. There is little or no demand for Pig Metal, but holders are unwilling to submit to any concession in price. Lead is scarce and in demand. Lumber is very dull. Naval Stores are in steady demand, and for Spirits of Turpentine a further advance has been realized. Fish Oils continue to have an upward tendency, but in other descriptions there are no changes to notice. Provisions are very quiet, owing to the want of stocks to operate in. [illegible] Tobacco sells very slowly. Wool is in good demand at full rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has been a moderate demand for Flour during the past week, both for export and home consumption, and prices have advanced 37½c per bbl. The sales for shipment comprise about 15,000 bbls at [illegible] per bbl for standard and good brands, including [illegible] bbls to-day at $9,50, [illegible] bbls for November delivery on private terms; [illegible] bbls extra and extra family at [illegible] [illegible] The sales for the supply of the retailers and bakers have been within the range of the same quotations. Rye Flour is scarce and sells in a small way at $6,75. Corn Meal is dull, but prices are 12½c lower. Sales of 900 bbls Pennsylvania at $4,[illegible] per bbl.

Inspections of Flour and Meal for the week ending the 1st inst.:

Bbls of superfine [illegible]
Do Fine [illegible]
Do Middlings [illegible]
Do Rye [illegible]
Do [illegible]
Condemned [illegible]

Total [illegible]

GRAIN.—The supplies of Wheat have been quite moderate since our last report, both from the South and West. There has been a good demand, and prices have again advanced. Sales of 35,000 bushels at $1,[illegible] per bushel for fair and prime red—mostly at [illegible] and $2,05a2,20 for white, including some grown [illegible] $1,95a2,10, and poor lots at lower quotations. Rye has been in limited demand. Sales of 20,000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at $1,16a1,18, part delivered at the latter rate, and some Southern at $1,20. Corn has been arriving more freely, and is lower; 35,000 bushels old yellow sold at [illegible], closing at the latter rate, and some new at 68a70c. About 20,000 bushels were contracted for for future delivery, on terms kept private. Oats have been in steady demand, but 25,000 bushels sold at [illegible] per bushel for ordinary and prime Delaware—principally at the latter figure.

PROVISIONS.—There is little or no Pork coming in, and the stock is extremely light. Sales of Mess at $[illegible], and Prime at $21 per barrel. 1,000 bbls Prime Mess, deliverable in December, sold last week, on private terms. Sales of city packed Mess Beef for ship stores at $[illegible] cash. Bacon—The season is now over, and the only transactions are small lots at [illegible] for plain and fancy canvassed Hams, 13½ for Sides, and 12½c for Shoulders. In dry salted Meats no transactions, and none here. Lard—There is very little offering, and the sales have been only in small lots at 12½a13c for bbls, and 13½a14c per lb, cash, for kegs. Butter is scarce and in steady demand, without change in prices. Sales of 10,000 lbs solid packed at 14a20c, and Roll at 18a25c per lb. 30 tubs Goshen sold on private terms.

COTTON.—During the past week there has been a rather better feeling in the market since our last notice, in consequence of the accounts of killing frost from the South, and holders have succeeded in realizing an advance of ⅛c per lb. The demand has been good. Sales of 1,400 bales Upland New Orleans within the range of [illegible], on time for ordinary and [illegible] quality.

AMERICAN FABRICS.—There has been less doing. Print Cloths are dull, but firm in prices, owing to the limited supply. Prints of all kinds are in moderate demand. Heavy Sheetings are still dull, though offered at a slight reduction. Light Sheetings are without change. Drills continue very active, and there is no accumulation. Osnaburgs are a little more active, but there is no standard for prices. Fine Bleached Shirtings are offered at a shade lower, but without much success. Low grades are very dull. Woolen Shawls of the better qualities are selling moderately—the low grades are very flat. There is a fair demand for fine Woolens, but coarse goods are quiet, and will doubtless remain so for the remainder of the season.

BARK.—There has been but little inquiry for Quercitron Bark. Sales of 30 hhds No 1 sold at $[illegible] per ton, which is a decline of $2.50. In Tanners' Bark nothing doing and none coming in.

BEESWAX.—Is steady. Small sales of good yellow at [illegible] per lb, cash.

CANDLES.—Sperm sell slowly at 36 cents per lb, 6 mos. Adamantine are in good demand, and some of the manufacturers have sold ahead at [illegible] cts per lb, on time, including some for a neighboring market.

COAL.—There is a fair demand for home consumption, but orders from the Eastward come forward slowly; the time for closing canal navigation, however, rapidly approaching, and there appears little or no disposition to accept lower prices. Nothing doing in Bituminous Coal, and none arriving.

COFFEE.—There have been no further arrivals since our last notice, and the market has been quiet. Buyers, however, are firm in their demands. Sales of [illegible] bags Rio at 10⅞a11⅛c per lb, on time, for ordinary to prime quality, and some Laguayra at 11¼a[illegible].

COPPER.—Sheathing Copper is steady at 30 cts, and Yellow Metal at 26c per lb, 6 mos, with limited sales.

DRUGS AND DYES.—There has been a steady business doing; sales of 250 casks Soda Ash at 2⅝a2¾ cts; [illegible] casks Soda at [illegible]; 5 casks Ombre [illegible] lot of India Senna at [illegible]. Alum is held at [illegible] lump and ground; some Oil of Lemon at $2,[illegible], and Oil of Peppermint at $3,50, all 6 mos.

FEATHERS.—Continue scarce; small sales of good Western at [illegible] per lb.

FISH.—There are but few Mackerel arriving. There is a fair demand, and prices are steadily maintained. Sales large No 1's from store at $22 per bbl, No 2's $18, shore 2's at $9, and 3's at $8. Codfish sell in a small way at $3,87½ per 100. In Herring no change.

FRUIT.—In foreign the sales have been unimportant, there being no stock here to operate in. Dried Apples are coming in more freely, and sell at 4½a5c per lb, as in quality. Dried Peaches meet a very limited inquiry at former rates. Cranberries range from $9 to 11 per barrel.

GINSENG.—There is nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

GUANO.—The sales have been limited at former rates.

HEMP.—There is nothing doing, and prices are unchanged.

HIDES.—No arrivals and no stock here to operate in.

HOPS.—Continue very dull. Small sales of new Eastern at 13a15c, and Western at 14 cts per lb. Old range from 6 to 9c.

INDIGO.—Prices are firm. A small sale of Bengal at $1,20a1,30 per lb, 6 mos.

IRON.—The market has been exceedingly quiet since our last notice, and the sales of Pig Metal have been confined to small lots of Anthracite at $[illegible] per ton, 6 mos for No 1, $[illegible] for No 2, and $[illegible] for No 3. Blooms range from $[illegible] to 75. In Scotch Pig no transactions have been reported. Bar and Boiler Iron is in steady demand at former rates.

LEAD.—The market continues bare of Pig Lead and it is wanted at 6¾a7c per lb, cash.

LEATHER.—The demand continues good for both Spanish Sole and Slaughter at full rates.

LUMBER.—There is but a very small business doing, and the market is dull. Laths sell in lots at $1.[illegible] per M. Pickets are out of season. 30,000 feet Southern Yellow Pine Sap Boards sold at $14 per M feet.

The following is a statement of the shipments of Lumber from the Lehigh region, via canal, from the opening of navigation to the latest dates:

For the week Feet 1,431,3[illegible]
Previously [illegible]

Total [illegible]

MOLASSES.—The market has been exceedingly quiet, there being no stock here to operate in, and none arriving. Small sales of Cuba at 31c.

NAVAL STORES.—There is a steady trade doing, and Spirits of Turpentine are looking up under the late favorable accounts from Europe. Sales of 150 bbls at 50a52c per gallon, cash and on time. Prices of Tar and Pitch are unchanged. Sales of 300 bbls Common Rosin in lots at $1,60a1,70 per bbl, and Soap at [illegible] according in quality.

OILS.—Red Oil is scarce, and worth 85c, cash. Prices of Fish Oils are advancing, and there is a very good demand. Lard Oil sells in lots at $1a1,05 for Winter. Linseed Oil is in steady demand at 95a98c.

The following are the imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

Bbls Sperm. Bbls Wha. Lbs Bone.
From Jan 1 to date 61,681 170,198 2,[illegible]
Same time last year 69,091 313,933 3,[illegible]

PLASTER.—No sales and none arriving.

RICE.—There has been rather more inquiry, and prices remain without change. Sales of 150 casks new crop at 5¼a5⅝c per lb, on time.

SEEDS.—There is little or no Cloverseed coming in. We quote at $8,25a7,50 per 64 lbs. Timothy is selling. Small sales at $3a3,37½ per bushel. The market continues bare of Flaxseed, and it is wanted at $2.

SPICES.—Small sales of Nutmegs at 90a95c, and Cloves at 10c per lb, 6 mos.

SPIRITS.—There is a moderate demand for Brandy and Gin at former rates. N E Rum sells as wanted at 45a46c. Whiskey has been in steady demand. Sales of bbls at 43a44½c for Eastern and Prison, 43a44 in hhds, and 40c for Drudge.

SUGAR.—The market has been extremely quiet since our last notice, but prices remain without change. Sales of 250 hhds Cuba and New Orleans at 7a7¾c, and some boxes Havana at 6¾c per lb, on time.

TALLOW.—Is in fair request; sales of Country and City Rendered at 11½a12¼c per lb, cash.

TEAS.—There is a steady demand for both Black and Green at full rates.

TOBACCO.—The sales of both Leaf and Manufactured have been only in small lots for home consumption at former rates.

WINES.—The transactions have been unimportant.

WOOL.—The demand continues good and holders are enabled to realize very full rates. The week's sales comprise about 200,000 lbs from 38c for common up to [illegible] per lb, 6 mos, for common to fine.

FREIGHTS.—Continue dull. To Liverpool 5s per bbl is the asking rate for Flour, and 14d per bushel for Grain. Colliers are in fair demand at $1,30a1,50 per ton to Boston, $1,60 to Rhode Island, and $1 to New York.—*Inquirer.*

HAY per 100 lbs—Timothy $1,10a1,15; Clover [illegible]

HEMP—Kentucky Dew Rot $[illegible] per ton; Manilla per lb 13.

LIME per bushel 18a20c.

BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.—Butter, Firkins 16a18c in kegs, 15a16 cts; do Roll 20a21; Goshen, 20a25 Lard, Jersey, 13; Western keg 13½a14c; do bbl 12a13c; Grease do 10a11. Cheese, Ohio, 9a10c per pound New York, 10a11. Mercer Potatoes 85a90c per bushel.

RAGS—Country mixed 4¼a4½c per lb.

SALT—Liverpool, ground, $1a1,05; do in sacks $1,20; do to sacks (fine) $1,60; St. Martins, 50; Turk's Island 55.

TOBACCO—Cuba 25a40 cts per lb. Kentucky 6a10; Maysville 8a12; Maryland 5a9; Virginia 5a9; Pennsylvania Seed Leaf 8a12; Connecticut Seed Leaf 10a20; Manufactured No 1, 5, and 3, 15a35.

COAL—Duty 30 per ct ad val—Schuylkill W A lump $4,75a5,00; Prepared $4,75a5,00; Red Ash $4,37½a4,50; Lehigh lump $4,75a5; Prepared $4,75 by retail do $5,50a5,75; Schuylkill Prepared $[illegible]

☞ A German writer, Boerne, compares the different stages in the lives of women, to milk, butter, and cheese. "A girl," he says, "is like milk, a woman like butter, and an old woman like cheese—all three may be excellent in their kind."

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1855.

General News.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SURROUNDING THE RUSSIANS—VICTORY OF THE TURKS—ANOTHER ADVANCE OF [illegible]—CAPTURE OF KINBURN, &C.

The Collins steamship Baltic arrived at New York on Saturday morning last, bringing six days later news.

The Baltic left Liverpool at 3.16 P. M. on Saturday, 20th, and encountered heavy westerly gales and heavy seas for several consecutive days, being repeatedly reduced to a speed of only 3 miles per hour. At midnight of Wednesday, 24th, in lat. 52, lon. 25, passed steamship Pacific. On Tuesday, 30th, fifty miles N. E. of Cape Clear, saw a large iceberg.

WARSAW, Oct. 14.—Despatches from Prince Gortschakoff to Prince Paskiewitch confirm the news of a simultaneous concentric advance of the Allies from Eupatoria, Baidar, Kertsh and Kinburn, with the intent of surrounding and cutting off the Russian forces.

Lord Panmure has received intelligence that Sir Colin Campbell has been sent to Eupatoria with a considerable force of infantry and artillery.

By accounts of the 13th from the Crimea, the advanced posts of the Allies were on the 12th within 3 leagues of Baktchiserai. The Russians were retiring slowly. Everything leads to the belief that Gen. Liprandi intends to defend the line of the Belbek, and to rest upon the corps commanded by Prince Gortschakoff.

The battle which would definitely decide the possession of this ground was expected shortly to take place.

Other accounts state that the Russians have surrounded the North side of Sebastopol with a chain of new fortifications, and placed it in a state to support the sick. All the plateaus on the North side, it is said, are covered with redoubts and earthworks, and on the line of the Belbek new works, constructed in the form of the Mamelon, have been raised.

The Allies are extensively engaged in roadmaking and hut building, not only along the plateau of the Chersonese, but all along the Tchernaya line up to Aian. The line of the railway has been adopted for the main road from Balaklava to the camps in the neighborhood of Sebastopol.

THE CAVALRY ENCOUNTER NEAR EUPATORIA.—"A brilliant cavalry engagement took place on the 29th of September, at Koughill (five leagues Northeast of Eupatoria,) in which the Russian cavalry under Gen. Korf was completely defeated. Six guns, (three cannons and three mortars,) twelve caissons, and one field forge, with their horses and harness; 169 prisoners, of whom one is an officer, and 250 horses, fell into the hands of the French. The Russians left on the field about 50 killed, among them Col. Andreawski, who has the reputation of being a cavalry officer of great merit. The French had 6 killed and 29 wounded."

BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF KINBURN.—ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 15.—Despatches just received state that the allied fleets sailed yesterday from Odessa, and anchored three miles from Kinburn. Kinburn is situated at the extreme western point of the coast which bounds the estuary of the Dnieper on the south.

Kinburn and Oczakoff form the towers of the gate which leads to two of Russia's most important military towns. There is every reason to believe that Nicolaieff, and still more, Cherson, are the chief granaries of the Russian armies, or at least that through them one line of the convoys passes which have so long supplied Sebastopol. It is now evident that the appearance before Odessa was a feint, no doubt intended to draw off troops from Oczakoff. The allied force on board the fleet is said to consist of several thousand men, of whom 3,500 are British troops. It appears to be a part of the British force which has made good its landing in the neighborhood of Kinburn; but the results of the expedition will, no doubt, depend mainly on the number and efficiency of the smaller vessels.

The Russians in an attack made upon Kars were repulsed with immense slaughter, 4,000 being reported as lying dead under the walls. The loss of the Turks was 700.

The Russians, it is said, are preparing to retreat, having resolved to raise the siege of Kars. The battle was fought with extraordinary animosity on the part of the Russians, who confess to only 400 killed.

Several Russian officers of high rank were killed or wounded, early in the action, which lasted eight hours. On the 24th of September, five days before this event, 4,000 men of Omer Pasha's army, sent to raise the siege of Kars by threatening the Russian provinces of Abasia, Mingrelia, Imeritia, Georgia, and Tiflis, (the capital,) landed at Sanchum Kale, in Abasia. Their active operations, however, it is understood will be much retarded by the lateness of the season.

General Mouravieff, Russian, says: "At the beginning the attack was successful, but the position and numbers of the enemy forced us to withdraw. Notwithstanding this, and a heavy loss, our troops took fourteen banners, and a stand of colors. The blockade of Kars is re-established."

The Allies have also destroyed two towns, Laman and Phanagoria, in the Straits of Kertch.

The English have found in the Karabelnaia, 2,222 pieces of cannon, 330,000 bombs and round shot, 30,000 tons of coal, 3,000,000 rations, engines, anchors, and metals, valued at £70,000, besides arms and clothing.

The Daily News says that General Eyre has been recommended by General Simpson, as his successor, but that government will not accept Simpson's resignation.

Letters from Odessa announce that, in consequence of orders from the Emperor Alexander, a commission of inquiry has been appointed, to decide on the fate of such volunteers in the Foreign Legion, serving for the Western Powers, as may be taken prisoners. These men will not be considered prisoners of war. Hungarians in this category will be delivered to Austria.

Advices from Marseilles state that great exertions were making to complete the embarkation of an entire division of ten thousand men, under General Laubet.

A report of a rising of the subjects of King Bomba, at Palermo and Messina, in Sicily, has been contradicted. From Sardinia, the accounts of the health of Victor Emanuel show an improvement, and he is about to open Parliament in person. His visit to France and England is hoped for in December.

The question of the recall of M. de Persigny, Ambassador at London, is said to be under serious consideration. The French Government is reported not to approve of the political line which he has followed at the English court. It is added that Count Walewski will return to London, and that M. Drouyn de L'huys will resume the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Indian mail brings the intelligence that an attempt has been made on the life of Sir Henry Ward, the Governor of Ceylon, by a Cingalese.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Belgian Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company are likely to commence running their steamers fortnightly between Antwerp, Southampton and New York, in November.

At the Privy Council, held at Windsor yesterday, Parliament was further prorogued to Tuesday, the 11th of December.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN EDITORS MOBBED AND DRIVEN OUT OF JERSEY.—A paper called *L'Homme*, published in Jersey, and edited by refugees, having indulged in abuse of the Queen of England, has been denounced at an indignation meeting held by the inhabitants, and is to be suppressed. Later letters say that the conductors left Jersey on the night of the 17th October, and took refuge in Guernsey. Previous to their departure, a mob, carrying sticks, assembled before the door. A large number of French refugees were inside well-armed and prepared to defend themselves; but, happily, the police interfered and prevented a collision.

DENMARK.—Telegraphic advices from Copenhagen state that the Danish government has appointed M. Bluhme, the Director of the Sound dues administration to be Danish Commissioner at the conference respecting the Sound dues, which it is proposed to hold in November. The report is confirmed that Denmark will propose that the dues shall be capitalized for the purpose of redemption.

The Crown Prince Ferdinand has been banished the capital by the King, for refusing to sign the new Constitution. This act has rallied the democratic party to the support of the Government.

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY.—The commercial news is of great importance. The Bank of England had further advanced the rate of interest to six per cent. on sixty days' paper and under, and seven per cent. on that maturing at longer dates. The Bank of France had also raised its rate to six per cent. The London discount houses had given notice that they had advanced their rates of allowance for money at call to five per cent., dating from October 19. Their previous rate was 4½ per cent.

The London Daily News, city article, dated Friday evening, 19th instant, says:

"The English funds continue to fall. A further decline of five-eighths was established this forenoon. One of the more immediate causes of to-day's decline is, that the Bank of England has been a borrower of money to a considerable extent in the stock exchange on security of consols until the November settling. The money market continues in an unsettled state. In Lombard street, the discount houses raised their allowance for money on demand to five per cent.

"There is a rumor that the Bank of France is desirous of procuring an additional £2,000,000 sterling in gold, and that the future Australian arrivals are likely to be purchased to supply it.

"In relation to American stocks, the circular of Baring Brothers & Co. remarks:—The quotations are almost entirely nominal; but a sale of Pennsylvania 5's in [illegible] have been made at [illegible], and there is a buyer of a small amount of Marylands sterling 5's bonds at [illegible]. Railroad stocks and bonds entirely neglected. United States 6's, [illegible]; do. 1868, [illegible]; Maryland 5's sterling, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5's Inscriptions, [illegible]; do. bonds, [illegible]; South Carolina bonds, [illegible] sellers. Tennessee 6's, [illegible]; Virginia 6's sterling, [illegible]; New Orleans Consolidated 6's bonds, [illegible]; Boston 5's, dollar bonds, [illegible] sellers. Pennsylvania Central Railroad, first mortgage, [illegible]; do. 2nd mortgage, [illegible] do. sterling, [illegible]. New York and Erie 2nd mortgage, [illegible] sellers. Illinois Central, [illegible]; Free land, [illegible]."

From Liverpool we have information of the sale of 34,100 bales of cotton during the week. Prices after having been higher at the commencement, finally closed at a decline of [illegible]d. per pound as compared with the preceding week. Breadstuffs were active and had advanced [illegible] for flour, [illegible] for wheat, and [illegible] for Indian Corn.

SINGULAR TESTIMONY.—In a recent breach of promise case, tried at Springfield, Mass., in which a man by the name of Dwight was the defendant, the mother of the plaintiff gave the following very satisfactory testimony:

"At one time Dwight saw Eunice mopping the floor. He asked her to come to the door and see a big hawk there was there. She went out, and in a moment I followed to see the hawk, too. *I did not see any hawk, but I did see Dwight with his arm around Eunice's waist.* I saw him kiss her, and tell her he didn't want her to mop floors. She said she could do it better than mother."

This evidence was considered so conclusive, that the jury gave the fair plaintiff twenty-five hundred dollars damages. Dwight, however, has appealed to the Supreme Court.

POLITICAL NEWS.

MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul (Minn.) Democrat says, that the following is the complexion of the Territorial Legislature: In the Council, 6 Democrats to 3 Republicans; In the House, 22 Democrats, 11 Republicans, and 2 Know Nothings.

NEW MEXICO.—The total vote foots up 16,729. This is larger than the vote polled in any of the organized territories of the United States. At the recent contest in Minnesota, about 9,000 were polled, and in Oregon over 10,000. A census, [illegible] taken, in Minnesota, shows that territory to have 53,000 inhabitants. The vote there seems to be in the proportion of one voter to every [illegible] persons of the population. Apply this same proportion to New Mexico, and it shows an aggregate population of 82,378 in that territory.

KANSAS.—The Leavenworth Territorial Register [illegible] the arrival there of an agent, representing about five thousand Germans and Irish, residing in Kentucky, in Louisville and other towns, who are about to emigrate to Kansas on account of the Know Nothing troubles in Kentucky. They are artisans, and many of them have [illegible] means. The Convention to form a State Constitution was in session at Topeka at the last accounts.

The St. Louis Daily Intelligencer, [illegible] from gentlemen of high respectability from Kansas, who are Southern born and [illegible] favor the introduction of slavery into Kansas, that Reeder has an undoubted majority of the squatters in the territory, and that the conduct of the Atchison and Stringfellow agitators has killed slavery there. The editors of the Weston (Mo.) Reporter, and Leavenworth Register, who are also in St. Louis, on a visit, say that the excitement on the border is dying out, and that Kansas will be a free State. They estimate the present population of the territory at 25,000. When they left, the Squatter's Convention was in session at Topeka, framing a State Constitution. According to the Lawrence Herald the votes given to Reeder for Congress, at the election on the 9th inst., amounted to 2,864—six precincts not heard from. A large emigration is announced from Virginia.

TEXAS.—Mr. WILCOX, a member of Congress from Mississippi, who has lately returned from a visit to Texas, says that the German, French, Swiss, Hungarian, and other European settlers in Northwestern Texas, are to a man in favor of forming a new State out of the western portion of that State; and that to a man they are opposed to slavery. There are many settlers from the Northern States among them, too, and together he thinks they can command ten thousand votes already. (Doubtful.) By the Act annexing Texas, it is provided that it may be divided into two or more States.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF OREGON TERRITORY.—The following is the corrected official vote for delegates to Congress for Oregon Territory:—

For Lane, Democrat,	6,178
For Gaines, K. N.,	3,943
Lane's majority,	2,235

OHIO.—The full official returns of the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, show the following aggregate:—For Governor, Chase, Republican, 146,641; Medill, Democrat, 131,091; Trimble, American Whig, 24,310. For Lieutenant Governor, Ford, Republican, 169,489; Myers, Democrat, 132,485.

GEN. PIERCE'S NEXT MESSAGE.—The Washington letter writers have for some time been hinting that something wonderful was to be expected in the next message from the President. The Cincinnati Commercial says that "General Pierce proposes to astonish the people by his boldness and originality."

NEW YORK.—The Washington Union has denounced the "Softs"—saying that it is a matter of entire indifference to it whether such a set of old Van Buren men succeed or not. John Van Buren, in a recent speech, said:—

"This is the second or third time that the Administration has been opposed to the President. The organ was in favor of the French Spoliation Bill, and the President vetoed it; and so in one or two other case. It seems to me that the Administration is opposed to the President because the Administration wants Mr. Buchanan to be the next President. In fact, I have been informed that the Secretary of War has written to Mr. Buchanan advising him not to put himself into a position to be defeated in case he should receive the nomination. Now, I have no objection to Mr. Buchanan; he would make an excellent President; but I cannot see why the President should be opposed by the Administration merely for Buchanan. Whatever may be the result in this case, there cannot be an Administration victory. No earthly results can make an Administration victory. The organ has said that it is a matter of indifference. We do not believe that. If it was really a matter of indifference they would not assail the platform, they would not assail the candidates, they would not assail the presses that support us. They desire our defeat, and would be delighted to find us in the minority. Therefore the organ keeps reading us out of the party."

On the other hand, a number of leading Silver Grey Whigs, opposed to the Republican movement, are said to have held a meeting, and resolved to vote the "Soft" ticket, which also is supported by the Liquor League.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Mississippian publishes a letter from Judge J. S. B. Thatcher, of Natchez, giving it as his opinion that Know Nothingism is a criminal organization, a conspiracy to do an unlawful act by depriving Roman Catholic and naturalized citizens of their rights; and that the *law provides a full remedy.*

The Dominican Republic having been denounced by various newspapers, in the United States as purely a negro affair, with only 250 persons of the white race in the whole eastern part of the island, Mr. A. Angelo Guricht, a citizen of the Republic, sends a letter to the New York Courier and Enquirer denying the assertion. He says the whites count by thousands in the Dominican Republic, and that the nation and its government are similar in character to all the States of Spanish America.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths during the past week in this city was 194—Adults 96, and children 98.

EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS.

We believe we cannot do our readers a more important service, than by again calling their attention to that most remarkable preparation, discovered by *Doctor Seth S. Hance, of Baltimore, Md.*, which possesses the power of alleviating and curing that horrid visitation of man—Epilepsy, or Falling Fits. In recommending this preparation to our readers, we do so with a conviction that we are not degrading our columns to puff a common patent medicine, but are placing before them a discovery, which, if fully known, would probably do more to alleviate human suffering, than any invention of modern times. Dr. Hance, in asking us to notice his preparation favorably in our editorial department, has sent us for perusal a number of letters from persons who have used his Pills, and have been cured thereby. All of them speak in the most grateful and eulogistic terms. One great advantage this medicine possesses is the fact, that it can be transported through the mails, thereby affording every one an opportunity of dealing directly with the inventor, and also precluding all possibility of being imposed on by a counterfeit or spurious imitation. Dr. Hance pays the postage on his Pills to any part of the country, and will forward them by return of mail, on the receipt of a remittance. His prices are as follows: One box $3; two do. $5; twelve do. $24. All orders for the medicine should be addressed to *Seth S. Hance*, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

NO EXCUSE FOR GRAY HAIR.

For, by sending to MESSRS. SWEETSER & CO., box 1[illegible] Post-office, Baltimore, Md., and procuring a supply of GORHAM'S CHEMICAL HAIR RENOVATOR, you can change your gray hair to its natural or original color, and promote an entire new growth. The price for a single package is $1, or six for $5. Sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of a remittance. sep15-eowtf

☞ "A hit, a very palpable hit," was made in the discovery of the celebrated remedy known as "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure." Never before were disorders arising from malaria so prevalent in every section of the Union. North, South, East and West, are afflicted with the same complaint, and a general shaking demonstrates the necessity of some remedy which has power to alleviate this incalculable amount of suffering.

Precisely that desideratum exists in the article before us, which is so prepared as to neutralize completely the poisonous exhalations which induce Fever and Ague and kindred diseases. It is in fact a perfect Antidote to Malaria, and will effectually outdoe Fever and Ague, and bilious disorders, whether recent or of long standing. Speedy in its action and harmless in its ultimate effects, this remedy is justly entitled to the perfect confidence of the public. It is potent to do good, powerless to effect evil. One trial will demonstrate its singular efficacy.

For sale by T. R. Callender and principal druggists throughout the United States.

JAMES A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

CATTLE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 7.

There were offered at the different yards this week 1,[illegible] head of Beef Cattle. The demand was active, and prices were well maintained. They were nearly all disposed of within the range of $[illegible] per 100, as to quality. Cows and Calves are in limited demand. Prices range from $[illegible]. Hogs—About [illegible] head were sold at $[illegible] per 100 lbs. Sheep and Lambs are in good demand. Sales of 4,[illegible] head at $1.75a4.75, as to quality and condition.

NEW YORK MARKETS, NOV. 3.

ASHES.—The market is firm, with a moderate demand. Sales 30 bbls at $[illegible] for Pots, and $[illegible] for Pearls.

COTTON.—The market is dull and exceedingly heavy, with no transactions. Middling Uplands can be bought at [illegible]. The Baltic's news will probably bear with some severity on the Southern markets, from the difficulty experienced in negotiating bills of exchange.

FLOUR.—The Flour market is firmer, but it is difficult to give the precise advance. Shippers have not appeared in the market to any extent, while the trade purchase with caution. The sales aggregate [illegible] bbls at $[illegible] for common to straight and extra State, $[illegible] for mixed to fancy and low grades of extra Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio, and $[illegible] for extra Genesee—the market closing quiet, but with no anxiety on the part of holders to realize. Large orders were received by the Baltic, but a considerable portion of them are at limits below our market. In Canadian Flour there is but little doing. Holders are asking about 2 shillings advance. Sales of [illegible] bbls at $[illegible] for superfine to best extra. Southern Flour has improved, with a pretty good demand; sales [illegible] bbls at $[illegible] for mixed to choice, and $[illegible] for fancy and extra. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are without change to notice.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is very much unsettled. Holders generally are asking fuller advance. Scarcely sufficient has been done to establish prices. About [illegible] bushels were sold at $[illegible] for common red Southern, $[illegible] for heated white Ohio, $[illegible] for fair do, and $[illegible] for very common to fair white Canadian. Rye better, sales [illegible] bushels at $1.[illegible], and now firmly held at $1.[illegible]. Corn has advanced, with a better export demand; sales [illegible] bushels Western mixed at [illegible]—the latter price in store, closing with no sellers below $1. Oats unchanged, with a moderate business doing at [illegible] for State, and [illegible] for Western.

HOPS.—New crop are selling at [illegible], and old at [illegible] cts, cash.

PROVISIONS.—The market for Pork is firm, with a fair home trade demand. The stock is very light, which gives holders much confidence. Sales 700 bbls at $[illegible] for Mess, $[illegible] for clear, and $[illegible] for Prime. The demand for Beef is moderate, and with increasing receipts the market favors the purchaser. Sales of [illegible] bbls at $[illegible] for country Prime, $[illegible] for country Mess, $[illegible] for Vermont Mess, and $[illegible] for repacked Western. Prime Mess is quiet, and nominally $[illegible]. Beef Hams are selling slowly at $[illegible]. Nothing doing in Cut Meats and dressed Hogs, but they are much wanted. Lard is quiet, but prices are without quotable change. Sales [illegible] bbls at [illegible]. Butter is selling to fair extent at [illegible] for Ohio, and [illegible] for State. Cheese may be quoted dull at [illegible] cts, as to quality.

WHISKEY.—The market is firmer, with sales of 300 bbls at [illegible] for Ohio and Prison.

HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST, AND JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

This is a new Monthly Periodical, devoted to the discussion of all subjects connected with the health of the Respiratory Organs, and will form an epitome of practical information to all who are in any wise predisposed to diseases of the Throat or Lungs.

The first number was issued on the 1st of September, 1855.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"It is brought out very elegantly, both as regards paper and type, and is devoted to the discussion of the nature and treatment of diseases of the lungs and chest, but it contains so much useful reading matter that it is worthy of a place on the library table of every respectable family."—*New York Mirror.*

"Judging by the talent displayed, Dr. Hunter's 'Specialist' will, in general intelligence, scientific and practical knowledge and literary merit, rank at the very head of medical journals. In this publication, the Dr. sets forth his purposes—already alluded to—modestly but decidedly, and [illegible] of powerful articles on 'Medicated Inhalation,' 'Diseases of the Throat and Lungs,' 'Asthma, its Nature, Causes and Cure,' 'Medical Specialities,' 'The Prevalence and Importance of Tubercular Diseases,' and an interesting essay on the phenomena of a pulmonary disease."

"The article on Asthma, from the prevalence of that disease, will be read with interest."—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

"It seems to be edited in an able, cool, and learned spirit, and it contains a vast amount of cogent reasoning in regard to the superiority of the old processes for the cure of consumption, asthma, and similar affections."—*New York Sunday Times.*

"Its style is perspicuous and forcible."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"It is intended chiefly as an avenue for collecting and evolving all that can be brought to bear upon the subject, with a view of eliciting eventually the widest basis for a *Materia Medica*, and the largest results of practice in this speciality."—*New York Express.*

"It is beautifully printed and ably conducted. Dr. H. effectually holds up 'the pulse of the Journal,' who some time since undertook to demolish inhalation. We never read a more scathing rebuke than the Specialist administers to him."—*New York Ledger.*

"The contents display unquestionable talent, and are, moreover, highly interesting to the general reader."—*Boston Gazette and Chronicle.*

"We are gratified to see this elegantly printed and powerfully written sheet. The successful treatment of consumption almost strikes us as a miracle. That it has been successfully treated by the author of this very sheet, is beyond controversy; we personally know of one inveterate chronic disease of the throat which had defied all ordinary practice for years, entirely cured by this system of Dr. Hunter's; and if threatened with a disease of the chest, his advice would be the first we would seek. The sheet before us would create this confidence if we had never felt it before. It is written with earnestness of purpose, and that self-confidence which is the positive result of conscious power. We have profound faith in the doctrines taught in the first number of THE MEDICAL SPECIALIST."—*Frank Leslie's Gazette; edited by Mrs. Ann Stephens.*

"A truly excellent publication, and worthy of extended patronage. Its articles on asthma should be read by every person."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

"Right glad are we to see it make its appearance. It is designed as a medical paper for families, and the number before us is well suited for the purpose. We know of no more effectual way for the people to guard themselves against quackery in the medical science, than by reading and informing themselves upon this subject; nor do we know any better or cheaper medium through which they may gain the information they need, than by reading the 'Medical Specialist.'"—*Western Star, Beaver, Pa.*

"The success which has attended the peculiar method of treatment advocated by Dr. HUNTER, his large and rapidly accumulating experience, and the universal desire manifested by the public to obtain, in a less transitory form, those valuable records of his professional labors, have induced him to commence the issue of the monthly serial which forms the subject of this notice."

"The publication before us possesses claims to favorable criticism, apart from its mere literary qualities, although these are sufficiently attractive."—*Home Journal.*

"All the articles in it are exceedingly clever, and will obtain consideration from men of science, as well as those of practical, every day common sense. The editor of the Journal of Health is handled unmercifully. The Journal attacked the Doctor and his system, struck the first blow, and must bear the retaliatory infliction with grace and meekness. Those who attack the Doctor's new and successful system, we can see, will assuredly catch a Tartar."—*N. Y. Atlas.*

"The design of the work strikes us favorably."—*Zion's Advocate, Portland, Me.*

"To cultivate a spirit of free inquiry, untrammelled by the usages of past ages, retaining a proper regard for all that experience and observation have proved valuable, seems to be the object of the work."—*The Stateville Weekly Democrat, Va.*

"The readers of the Dispatch have had ample opportunity to satisfy themselves with regard to Dr. Hunter's success and skillful mode of treatment, and all who suffer from those grievous maladies will be glad to learn that a periodical of this kind has been established."—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

"His (Dr. Hunter's) remedies, so we understand him, embrace the whole range of the Pharmacopia—the peculiarity of his treatment consisting in the mode of administration by inhalation."—*New York Evening Post.*

"We commend most heartily the Specialist as one of the best Medical Journals of the day."—*The Odd Fellow, Boonsboro', Ind.*

"Dr. Hunter wields a vigorous pen in defence of his system."—*Stanstead, Vt., Journal.*

"This work has long been wanting among the medical profession; in fact it should be in the hands of every family in the country."—*St. Clair, Michigan, Observer.*

"We have carefully examined this number, as we are at present under the treatment of Medical Inhalation, and of course such a journal finds us at home. Our experience so far, is that inhalation is one of the best remedies for the lungs that can be used."—*Westchester, N. Y., News.*

"The initial number before us evinces ability, candor, and a good purpose."—*Hopedale, Mass., Practical Christian.*

"Ably written, neatly printed on good paper, and in a form convenient for preservation, and no doubt will be found a valuable addition to a medical library."—*Clarksburg, Va., Age of Progress.*

"The Specialist is a valuable medical periodical, and is certainly one of the most ably conducted Journals we have ever read."—*Vandalia, Illinois, Age of Reason.*

"We think it worthy the patronage of physicians generally."—*Wayne County Democrat.*

"Its purpose will be to discuss diseases of the chest, and point to their remedy."—*American Sentinel, Westminster, Ind.*

"We doubt not that it will prove a useful publication."—*The Carrollton Free Press, Carroll, Ohio.*

"The present number gives rich promise of future excellence, and contains useful information for all who are subject to the infirmities of the human race."—*Cincinnati Sun.*

"The Specialist will undoubtedly be conducted with ability, and be the means of eliciting and disseminating much valuable information on one of the most important questions connected with the healing art."—*Rochester Democrat.*

"Its contents are such as should be read in every family, and we hope to see it become at once quite popular."—*Bordentown, N. J., Register.*

"It is handsomely printed, and the articles are characterized by signal ability."—*Gospel Banner, Augusta, Maine.*

"It is well got up, and promises to be a useful publication."—*Schoharie, New York, Democratic Republican.*

"It proposes to devote its pages to the history of special diseases, and particularly those of the throat and chest, and designs to enlighten the non-professional as well as professional portion of the community on that class of diseases which are a source of great mortality, and a terror to both the physician and patient. It recommends inhalation as the only rational mode of treatment for those diseases."—*The Religious Telescope, Dayton, Ohio.*

"It is printed on an extra nice article of paper, and the mechanical execution would do credit to any establishment in the world. It is edited by Robert Hunter, M. D., who will be recognized as an eminent practitioner for diseases of the lungs. He advocates the propriety and necessity of subdividing the practice of medicine into special departments, and handles his subject with perfect ease. This number contains many valuable articles, and we doubt not the 'Specialist' will become a favorite among all interested in medical science, or in a knowledge of themselves, causes of diseases, &c., &c. We most cheerfully recommend it to the patronage of a discerning public."—*Sycamore, Illinois, Republican Sentinel.*

"Comes out in a beautiful form, and with indications of no small amount of talent."—*Type of the Times, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

"The articles are written with care, and contain much valuable information."—*American Democrat, Carlisle, Pa.*

"Dr. Hunter, the Editor, is well known as the successful treater of Consumption by Inhalation."—*Bridgton Chronicle, N. J.*

"The number before us is neatly printed, and has several very interesting articles upon the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and their treatment by Medicated Inhalation."—*Weekly News, New Berne, North Carolina.*

"The first number is tastefully and elegantly printed, and contains much valuable matter."—*Hunterdon Gazette, Flemington, N. J.*

"The 'Specialist' may be considered in the light of a *family* medical paper, and we trust to see it extensively patronized by the heads of families throughout the Union."—*Lewisburgh, Pa., Democrat.*

"It will attract attention in both medical and popular circles. The public have become familiar with the letters of Dr. Hunter. The practical nature of those letters, and the sound philosophical views they inculcate, have secured for them the approval of all classes of readers."—*Chambersburg, Pa., Repository and Whig.*

"It is alike adapted to the general as well as professional reader, but no medical practitioner should be without the knowledge it contains."—*Lacon Intelligencer, Illinois.*

"The number before us contains highly interesting matter."—*Valley Democrat, Harrisburg, Virginia.*

"It is especially devoted to diseases of the chest, and incidentally to the adoption of Inhalation as a means of reaching them. After reading the first number we are struck with the plausibility of the theory, and with the good which it might do were it to receive the attention and concentrate the talent of the entire medical profession."—*Hamilton, Ohio, Intelligencer.*

"The work is filled with matter of the most interesting and valuable kind."—*Connersville, Ia., Weekly Times.*

"It is handsomely got up, and the importance of the subject treated in its pages will command for it a large circle of readers in the faculty, and especially among that numerous and interesting class of invalids who are disposed to or already suffer under diseases of the respiratory organs. The contents of this periodical display the learning and experience of the editor, and we cordially welcome his accession to the ranks of journalism."—*N. Y. Daily News.*

"The success which has thus far crowned Dr. Hunter's efforts, has fully established the correctness of the principles upon which his system is based, and demonstrates the fact that consumption, like other diseases, when taken in time can be cured. It is a work that will afford more benefit to sufferers than all the changes of climate they can avail themselves of."—*Cape Girardeau, Mo., Eagle.*

"The new journal is intended to present the arguments bearing on this method of treatment in an extended and popular form, and thus enable all who desire to do so to avail themselves of the means of informing themselves upon this important subject. The initial number is got up in fine style."—*New York Day Book.*

"Ably edited by the celebrated physician Dr. Hunter, whose fame, as a lung physician, is world-renowned."—*Cincinnati Music Journal.*

"The number before us is an able one, and promises well for its successors."—*Miami Visitor.*

"It is designed as a medium through which may be conveyed the peculiar views of Dr. Hunter on the diseases of the chest, and to illustrate the benefits arising from the practice of Medicated Inhalation. Undoubtedly much benefit has accrued from this mode of treating consumption in its incipient stages, and we trust the publishers will meet with success in thus bringing it within the sphere of discussion."—*Chenango, New York, Telegraph.*

"From a careful examination of the number before us, we should think that it will become a valuable auxiliary in aiding those who are engaged to either the study of the practice of the 'healing art.'"—*Rahway Republican.*

"We do not hesitate in recommending it to our readers as an invaluable journal."—*Terre Haute, Indiana, Prairie City.*

"We like its motto. 'The cultivation of a spirit of free inquiry, which is not shackled by usages of tradition, and while it has all due reverence for the labors of the past, holds their best use to be in furnishing materials for greater progress in the future.' The agita[illegible] of thought is the beginning of truth."—*Lancaster, Ohio, Gazette.*

"We believe that it will be a valuable acquisition, not to the medical profession alone, but to all."—*Wakefield Republican.*

"The object of this journal is to simplify in a great measure the science of medicine, and to advocate the advantages of a subdivision of its branches. Dr. Hunter, the editor, is widely known as an able writer on medicine."—*Advocate, Boston, Weekly Telegraph.*

"We have read with much pleasure this valuable work, which is put forward by the celebrated Dr. Robert Hunter, as a medium for elucidating and explaining the peculiar principles involved in his successful practice, of the cure of consumption, by Medicated Inhalation."

"Of quackeries in any particular profession there certainly calls up a host of imitators and detractors. Consequently, Dr. Hunter's claim has not escaped. We have, therefore, 'Improved Inhalation,' 'The Only Original Inhalation,' and other Inhalations of every sort and description in the market."

"Dr. Hunter has, therefore, acted wisely in obtaining this work, which should be in the hands of every one at all inclined to pulmonary disease."—*The Ammonoosuc, New York.*

"We can recommend this periodical to our readers, as a work containing sound practical information, conveyed in an easy and agreeable style."—*York County, Pa., Star.*

"It is well known that Dr. Hunter maintains the propriety of popularizing the study of Medicine, as the most certain means of eradicating quackery, and we are decidedly of the opinion that his views on this subject are correct. It has long been a saying that men of the most possible intelligence succeed frequently as practising physicians, while they would have found it impossible to succeed of any other trade or profession. The reason of this is obvious. Persons generally know nothing about the subject he professes—he can do what he pleases, and there is no person to oversee. Kill or cure, nobody knows whether he has blundered, or how skillful he is. The dissemination of useful information could be of no injury to any portion of the profession but this. To the well-educated, well-informed, practising physician, it would be invaluable. It would enable the public to appreciate him properly, and to draw the proper distinction between him and the pretender. We see not how any intelligent physician can object.

"What makes quackery flourish? It is because the quack is impudent and his subjects ignorant. He may make any pretensions he pleases, and there is nobody to contradict him. It would be otherwise were a general knowledge of the subject common among the community. The physical sciences have been *popularized*. There are few persons so ignorant as to mistake for supernatural, any wonder that may be wrought by electricity or galvanism. What is the consequence? Why, the quacks of physical science no longer exist. The magic lantern can raise more devils than Benvenuto Cellini ever saw, without alarming the most ignorant rustic. Alchemy, magic, and a thousand delusions that were used to make the vulgar of past ages stare, are now within the reach of any professor who has money enough to buy the cheapest possible apparatus for working his miracles.

"Dr. Hunter aims to work another, and, we conceive, a most beneficial reformation indicated by the title of his journal. He wishes to divide the several departments of medical science. This has been done in Europe, much more effectually than it has been here; but in our opinion it ought to be done everywhere. It is not too much for a man, even of the highest talent, to devote his life to the study of some special department. By this means he would at least be apter to arrive at eminence in that department than if his attention should be divided among all.

"We commend this Journal to public notice."—*Baltimore American Democrat.*

The "Specialist" is edited by ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, 828 Broadway, New York.

TERMS: Subscription for one year, One Dollar, payable in advance. Single copies, Ten Cents.

Published by SHERMAN, & Co., Astor House (1 Vesey Street,) New York. For Sale by all Booksellers.

WHY WEAR A WIG?—A majority of the wigs worn are unnecessary. The use of Jayne's Hair Tonic will, in most cases, prevent the hair from falling off, and by its continued use reclothe the head with a beautiful crop of new hair. Prepared by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia.

PERSONS LABORING UNDER CHRONIC or Consumptive coughs, or difficulty of breathing, will find great advantage from carrying a small quantity of Jayne's Expectorant with them, while attending to their various avocations, and taking it occasionally. Their cough will scarcely be felt, they will be enabled to expectorate with the greatest facility, and the irritating matter will thereby soon be removed, and a permanent cure effected.

Prepared by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia, and for sale by their agents throughout the country. oct27-3t

"TUCK UP THE TUNIC!" said the elder Brutus to the junior, when he was "a blowing of him up" for toadying the Tarquins. This command was equivalent to saying "don't make a judy of yourself youngster, but dress like a sensible man." These ancients did the best they could with the lights vouchsafed them, but at the present day the thing would be done more neatly by the Governor remarking to his son, "Here you sir, drop Mr. and Mrs. Tarquin, and the Young Tarquins like hot potatoes, and get yourself decent clothes at the cheap and fashionable establishment of Rockhill & Wilson, 111 Chestnut street, corner of Franklin Place."

A FRIEND IN NEED, is the Balsam of Wild Cherry to all who are afflicted with bronchial troubles or Asthma. Its singular power over these diseases has rendered Dr. Wistar famous wherever pulmonary complaints are known.

Marriages.

☞ Marriage notices must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

In Rockingham county, North Carolina, on the 23d of Oct. by the Rev. Benton Field, Mr. WM. A. SMITH, to Miss ELIZABETH THACKER, all of Rockingham, N. Carolina.

On the 26th of Sept. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. PETER O. D. ATKINSON, to Miss ANNA M. SOMEWAY, both of this city.

On the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. HENRY FINCH, to Miss RACHEL DOUGHTY.

On the 27th ultimo, by John O. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr. URIAH L. PICKEL, to Miss AMY J. SMITH, both of this city.

On the 31 March, 1854, by the Rev. J. C. Clay, Mr. WILLIAM QUINN, Jr. to Miss HANNAH HARLEY, both of this city.

On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. John C. Murphy, Mr. JOSEPH SERVOSS, to Miss RACHEL A. BROWN, all of this city.

On the 4th of Sept. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, RUFUS T. CORSON, to CAROLINE W. THORNTON, both of this city.

On the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. John A. Roche, Mr. JOHN H. MOORE, to Miss MARTHA A. PALMER, both of this city.

On the 30th ult. at Lafayette, Indiana, WILLIAM H. LAVERIDGE, Esq. formerly of Lower Merion, Montgomery county, Pa. to Miss ANNA TAYLOR, of the former place.

On the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, Mr. AUGUSTUS SAXE, to Miss GERTRUDE OBERSTAT, all of Philadelphia.

On the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. A. Christman, Mr. JOSEPH R. GAMBLE, to Miss MARIA P. WOOLEY, both of this city.

On the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Cullen, Mr. PATRICK HUGHES, to Miss SARAH MORTON, both of this city.

On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. JAMES MULLIGAN, to Miss MARGARET MOORE.

On the 25th ultimo, by Friends' Ceremony, JACOB WISE, to ELIZABETH J. PUSEY, both of this city.

In Reading, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. M. C. Lightner, SUSAN DOUGLAS, daughter of the Hon. Geo. M. Keim, to FRANK HEWSON, of Schuylkill county.

On the 26th of Sept. by the Rev. A. Latham, Capt. J. P. SHOURDS, of Camden, to Miss R. ELLA ENGLE, of Haddonfield, N. J.

On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Charles Brown, Mr. THOMAS MILLER, to Miss GRACE CARR, all of Philadelphia.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. William O. Johnstone, Mr. JOHN MAC AULEY, to Miss B. MAC KENNA.

Deaths.

☞ Notices of Deaths must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

On the 30th ult. ELIZA LAMB, aged 58 years.

On the 31st ult. CORNELIUS MCCARTHY, aged 23.

On the 31st ult. MARY A. FLEMING, daughter of W. and Rachel Benkert, aged 3 years.

On the 30th ult. Mrs. MARY MATLACK, aged 70.

At Norristown, Pa. on the 31st ultimo, JOHN F. BEAVIS.

On the 30th ult. PHILIP WINTERMORE, aged 37 years.

On the 30th ult. ARRABELLA KILPATRICK, aged 7[illegible].

On the 29th ult. Mr. CHARLES A. CARPENTER, aged 46 years.

On the 29th ult. Mrs. HARRIET, wife of John Sidman, aged 51 years.

On the 31st ult. Mrs. MARTHA RALSTON, aged 36.

On the 30th ult. Mrs. CATHARINE STRAHMAN, aged 70 years.

On the 29th ult. JOSEPH P. HOFFMAN, aged 33 years.

On the 30th ult. ROBERT, son of Wm. S. and Martha W. Bells, aged 3 years and 7 months.

On the 29th ult. Mrs. CHRISTINA SMITH, aged 60.

At Camden, N. J. on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. HANNAH, widow of the late Armstrong Sapp.

On the 28th ult. CHARLES S. ROOP, aged 32 years.

On the 29th ult. Mrs. CHARLOTTE M. wife of Mr. S. Hutton, aged 34 years.

On the 29th ultimo, ELLEN, wife of Michael Bonner, aged 39 years.

In Lowell, Mass on the 30th ult. BENJ. G. BOSWELL, of Philadelphia, aged 5[illegible] years.

On the 30th ult. MARIA ROBERTS, daughter of Chas. and Mary Bowman, aged 2 years.

On the 30th ult. THEODORE STEWART, aged 27.

On the 29th ult. REBECCA, wife of Wm. H. Ellis, aged 34 years.

On the 30th ult. EDWARD DEVLIN, aged 60 years.

On the 30th ultimo, EDWARD, son of James and Ann Haugh, aged 10 months.

On the 30th ult. EMILY LOUISA, daughter of Jacob and Maria B. Meyer, aged 3 years.

On the 27th ult. JACOB YOUNG, aged 66 years.

On the 29th ult. WILLIAM S. FREE, son of Wm and Susan A. Free, aged 9 years and 3 months.

On the 27th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH HALEY, aged 30.

On the 27th ult. WM. DONNELLY, aged 23 years.

On the 30th ult. JASON, son of Jesse and Hannah W. Butterfield, aged 5 years.

On the 27th ult. SAMUEL H. RADCLIFF, aged 3 years and 3 months.

On the 23th ult. DELILAH, wife of Charles A. Boyer, aged 31 years.

On the 28th ult. JACOB G. HILLEBRAND, aged 18.

On the 30th ult. MARY, wife of James N. O'Byrne, aged 23 years.

On the 30th inst. WILLIAM B. HAWS, aged 36 years.

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS, *No. 29 South Third Street.*

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1855.

PENNSYLVANIA	
Solvent bks par to	¼ dis
Relief notes	½ dis
NEW JERSEY	
Solvent bks par to	½ dis
Merch bk Br'dgton	5 dis
Wheat Grower's bk Newton	5 dis
DELAWARE.	
Solvent bks	par
Under 5's	¼ dis
Bk Milford	failed
MARYLAND	
Solvent bks par to	¼ dis
Salisbury / Havre de Grace / Far'ers& Millers	failed
Far & Mec. bk, Kent Co	25 dis
DIS. OF COLUMBIA	
Exchange bk	25 dis
Solvent bks	½ dis
Local Currency in Virginia funds	1½ dis
NEW YORK	
Solvent bks par to	½ dis
8th Avenue bk	5 dis
Knickerbocker bk	1½ dis
Lewis co bk	failed
James bk	20 dis
New Rochelle	20 dis
Far bk, Onondaga	25 dis
Mer & Man bk, Oswego	20 dis
Ex'ge bk, Buffalo	20 dis
Empire City bk	1½ dis
Central bk	1½ dis
MAINE	
Solvent bks	½ dis
Ship-builder's bk	failed
Bk of Hallowell	2 dis
Calais bk	12 dis
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Solvent bks	½ dis
VERMONT	
Solvent bks	½ dis
South Royllon bk	3 dis
CONNECTICUT	
Solvent bks	½ dis
MASSACHUSETTS	
Solvent bks	½ dis
Cochituate bk	failed
RHODE ISLAND	
Solvent bks	½ dis
CANADA	
Solvent bks	2 dis
Far Joint Stock bk	failed
VIRGINIA	
Solvent bks	½ dis
Bk of Kanawha	3 dis
Trans Allegheny	10 dis
NORTH CAROLINA	
Solvent bks	1½ dis
Small notes	3 dis

SOUTH CAROLINA	
Solvent bks	½ dis
Small notes	3 dis
GEORGIA	
Solvent bks	½ dis
Bk St Mary's	no sale
Manufac. Macon	failed
Bk of Milledgeville	do
Atlanta	5 dis
Small notes	2½ dis
ALABAMA	
bk of Mobile	1½ dis
South'n Bk of Ala	1½ dis
Other solvent bks	3 dis
MISSISSIPPI.	
All bks	uncertain
LOUISIANA	
Solvent bks	1½ dis
OHIO.	
Solvent bks	1 dis
Bk of Wooster	failed
Bk of Norwalk	do
Bk of Massillon	do
Bk of Circleville	35 dis
Canal Bk, Cle'land	5 dis
City Bk, Col'mbus	5 dis
Small notes	2 dis
KENTUCKY	
Solvent bks	1 dis
Ne'port Saf'ty Fund	failed
Kentucky Trust Co	do
Small notes	2 dis
INDIANA.	
State bk	1 dis
Free bks	5 to 50 dis
Small notes	2 dis
ILLINOIS	
Solvent bks	1 dis
Quincy City bk	failed
Railroad bk, D'c'tur	5 dis
Small notes	2½ dis
MISSOURI	
Solvent bks	1½ dis
TENNESSEE.	
Solvent bks	2½ dis
Far & Mechanics' Memphis	failed
Small notes	3 dis
MICHIGAN.	
Solvent bks	2 dis
Washtenaw	failed
Erie & Kal'mazoo bk	do
Gov'mnt Stock bk	do
Adrian Ins Co	no sale
Bk of Macomb Co	5 dis
ARKANSAS.	
All bks	no sale
WISCONSIN	
Solvent bks	2 dis
TEXAS.	
Com & Agricultural bk, Galveston	10 pr ct

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THE STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, By McHENRY & BELL, STOCK AND BILL BROKERS. No. [illegible] Walnut Street.

The following were the closing quotations for Stocks on Monday last. Market closing steady:

	Bid.	Asked.
LOANS.		
U S 6 per ct '56	102½	105
" " '62	113½	—
" " '67	110	—
" " '68	110	110
" 5 " '65	105	—
Phila 6 pr ct	90½	90
" 5 "	—	80
Cam City 6 pr ct	70	—
Pitts 6 pr ct	70	—
" " C'upon	—	70
All'gyCity6 pr ct	—	77
" county "	69½	70
Alle co P R R 6's	70	72½
Penn 6 pr ct '70	100	105
" 5 "	82	83
" " coupon	90½	90
Tenn 6 pr ct	90	90½
" 5 "	90	90½
" " coupon	72	92½
Cincin 6 pr ct	96	97½
Kent'ky 6 pr ct	102	—
Illinois 6 "	—	102
St Louis 6 pr ct	—	90
Ten's Rag Notes	—	80
Penn R R pr ct	—	90
1st m'rt loan '80	—	90
C&AmRR6 pr ct	—	79
ReaMea R R "	—	—
P G & N R R "	96½	96
Reading R R "	—	90
" Mort "	91	—
H & Lan R R "	96	96
Pa & R R 7 pr ct	96	—
Che Val R R "	35	39½
Tioga R R "	70	—
Phil Wil & Bal '80 R R 6 pr ct	—	90
Long I R R "	72	73
Sch Nav '82 "	74	74½
Lehigh Nav "	96	97½
" Mort "	96½	—
C & D C'l "	—	90
Susk Tid '78 "	67	67½
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Cam & Am	—	125
Penn	41½	41½
Sen Mdw	50½	39½
North Penna	23	25

	Bid.	Asked.
Phil Ger & Nor	50½	52
Reading	60	60½
" preferred	—	50
Minehill	—	64
Har & Lan	—	57
Phil & Sun	25	—
Chester Valley	—	7½
Tioga	14	—
" preferred	22	—
P W & Balt	—	25
Sun & Erie	—	—
Long Island	10½	11
CANAL STOCKS.		
Schuyl Nav	19	—
" preferred	27	28
Lehigh Nav	75	80
Morris	10½	12
" preferred	90	100½
C & Del	100	103
Union	5½	6½
Susk Tid'w'ter	10	10½
BANK STOCKS.		
North Amer	130	130
Penn	116	116
Philada	140	140½
Far & Mec	70	70½
Commercial	—	50
N Liberty	62½	60
Mechanics	—	29½
Southwark	73	—
P Township	—	43
Kensington	70	—
Girard	11½	11½
Western	70	75
Man & Mecha	28	28
Commerce	72	—
Tradesman's	67	—
United States	—	1½
Pittsburg	52	—
M & M Pitts	60	—
Ex'ge Pitts	—	50
Kentucky	106½	107
Northern, Ky	110	—
Louisville, Ky	100	—
Farmers, Ky	103	106
Un'n,N'sh,Ten	90	90
Plant's, Tenn	—	90
Com&R Vicks	6½	7
N O Gas Li	113	114

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19 BOTTLES PERFORM 19 CURES.

Letter from a Postmaster.

MAXWELL, Delaware Co., Ohio, Aug. 10, 1855.

Mr. J. A. Rhodes,—Dear Sir: Your medicine has met with the most favorable success in this neighborhood. I have about five bottles left. I give it to them at first, "if no cure no pay," although I was not authorized by you to do so, but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a bottle has come back, and as I am almost out of the article, I wish you would forward me one gross of the bottles, if you see proper to do so, and I will be punctual in payment. I enclose fifteen dollars on the medicine I have received, for which please send me a receipt. Ship the Cure to me as soon as you can,—there never has been as much Chills and Fever since I lived in the State, as at present.

Yours, &c., RICHARD MARTIN, P. M.

21 BOTTLES PERFORM 21 CURES.

PINE RUN, Michigan, July 21, 1855.

Dr. J. A. Rhodes,—Dear Sir: Your Cure for the Fever and Ague has thus far performed a quick and permanent cure. Sixty who have been troubled with the distressing disease have been entirely cured by using only one bottle of the Cure. Please send us immediately four dozen, as we have but three bottles remaining. Truly yours,

LATHROP & McLEAN.

48 BOTTLES PERFORM 48 CURES!

DARLINGTON, Ind., Oct. 9th, 1855.

Mr. James A. Rhodes,—Dear Sir: The four Dozen of your Ague Cure was received about three weeks since, and we have but five bottles remaining. NOT ONE SINGLE CASE HAS IT FAILED IN CURING, and we shall sell the rest before we can receive a new supply. We should be glad if you would order four dozen more sent to us immediately, and remain,

Yours truly,
KNOX & ENDICOTT, Druggists.

CURE OF PANAMA FEVER.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 27, 1855.

Mr. James A. Rhodes: Having been entirely cured by your remedy, I take pleasure in assuring you of the benefit it has been to me. I was first attacked by chills and fever on the Isthmus of Panama, several months since, and, in spite of the different remedies and treatment I adopted, my health grew worse until I commenced the use of your Fever and Ague Cure. Since that time I have not had a single chill, and am now in the enjoyment of good health.

Wishing your medicine the success that it merits,
I remain, truly yours,
THOMAS G. ANDREWS.

I. O. O. F.

In another column of to-day's paper will be found an advertisement for "RHODES' FEVER and AGUE CURE." We are not in the habit of puffing medicines, but desire to say, for the benefit of the afflicted, that Wm. N. Rowe, merchant, Sharpsburg, who has it for sale, informs us that he has sold several dozen bottles, and in every case it has effected a cure. This proves the medicine to be good, and we take pleasure in bringing it before the notice of the public.—*Odd Fellow, Boonsboro, Md., Sept. 4.*

EVIDENCE FROM A CLERGYMAN.

PLYMOUTH, Richland Co., Ohio, Sept. 25, 1855.

Mr. J. A. Rhodes,—Dear Sir: I cheerfully testify to the value of your Antidote to Malaria. One young lady in the family of a clergyman here has been taking an "AGUE BALSAM" for more than without any permanent benefit—a few days since she got a bottle of the Cure, and has not had a chill since. A young man also used the same Balsam some time without relief until he got a bottle of your CURE. So far it works like a charm. Yours truly,

REV. A. C. DUBOIS.

EVIDENCE FROM A PHYSICIAN.

MONTICELLO, IND., Aug. 27th, 1855.

J. A. Rhodes,—Dear Sir: I have been in the practice of medicine here, for about three years, and can conscientiously recommend your medicine, having used it myself, and prescribed it in a number of instances, with perfect success. Respectfully, yours,

W. S. SPENCER.

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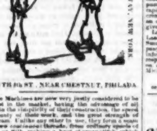

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To Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch St., Phila.

PHILA., March 2nd, 1855.

Dear Sir:—I would state, for the benefit of the afflicted, that I have used your "Hoofland's German Bitters," myself and in my family, for a long time, and have always found them to act as you represent. I have found them of great benefit in cases of Headaches, Pains in the Side and Breast, Colds and Nervous Diseases, and earnestly recommend them to all who may be afflicted with diseases for which you prescribe them. B. M. PARIS, No. 31 Race St.

To Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch St., Phila.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 12th, 1855.

Dear Sir:—It is with much pleasure I take this opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of a few bottles of "Hoofland's German Bitters." For a number of years I had been sorely and severely afflicted with piles in the stomach, attended by severe attacks of the *Piles*, for which I tried a great many remedies, but without affording me any relief. Being advised to use the German Bitters, I did so, using, in connection, for the *Piles*, your Spikenard Ointment, and I now inform you that they have entirely cured me and restored me to health, and I would advise all the afflicted to use your valuable medicine, &c. Respectfully yours,

MARGARET KAPOSER,
No. 45 Plum street, Camden, N. J.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch St., Phila.

Certificate of RALPH LUTE, Esq., Editor "Spirit of the Times," Ironton, Ohio.

IRONTON, Oct. 20, 1854.

Dr. C. M. Jackson.—Dear Sir:—The Bitters are in great demand here. In addition to the quantities sold by *Mosley & Bosley*, your Agents, the two other stores sell more of them than any other medicine. I find they are much used by convalescent fever patients, to rebuild their broken constitutions. I have used, during the last summer, in my own family, four bottles. They were recommended to me first, by a neighbor, at a time when my system was much debilitated from the effects of a severe Bilious Fever. They gave me an appetite, and restored a tone and vigor to my whole system. In one of the September numbers of my paper, I related my experience of the good effects of the Bitters, since which time they have had a large sale, and have now become the *standard medicine* in this vicinity.

In conclusion, I would say that I feel great pleasure in giving you this testimony of the value and success of your preparation. Respectfully yours,

RALPH LUTE.

They are entirely vegetable, free from all injurious ingredients or stimulants. Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. dec27-1y

CANCER CURED.—Dr. Lounsberry's Pamphlet on the Treatment and Cure of Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Ulcers, Scrofula, &c., sent to any address, on the receipt of a postage stamp, together with any advice desired. Address DR. LOUNSBERRY, 120 Walnut St., Phila. oct6-3t

Selected Poetry.

THE HARVEST OF THE WAR.

FROM THE LONDON PUNCH.

The heart of Britain heaveth with an universal gladness,
From the Land's End to the Orkneys, from the Wash to Solway-sands;
The [illegible] of Britain [illegible]
And the [illegible] of her [illegible],
And the [illegible] of her people[illegible]
[illegible]
'Twill be time for [illegible] to-morrow, o'er their [illegible] the conquering patch'd;
But now let those who mourn for their loved ones stricken down,
Like Spartans hide their sorrow, in the thought that those they cherish'd,
Fell with the foe before them,
Their country's banner o'er them,
And hands clench'd in death upon the Crown.

We knew they would not fall so—that Rows of [illegible]
Though the struggle might be stubborn and the conquest dearly bought;
Coward doublings might assail us, and petulant impatience,
But we knew that no contriving,
When Wrong and Right were striving,
Could bring God's rule of justice unto nought.

All through the winter dreary, when the clouds were at their blackest,
We felt the sun behind them [illegible] to appear;
When burden seemed most weary, and progress at its slackest,
With heart and hope unbated,
The tidings we awaited,
That at length burst on Europe's listening ear.

Sebastopol is taken! spread the news till it engender
A fear in all [illegible], a hope in all enslaved,
Till the Czar's proud heart be shaken, in his terror-haunted splendor,
And he own the wrath of Heaven,
Embodied in the levin
That crashes where his flag so lately waved.

Sebastopol is taken; as the scorpion girt by embers
Deals death upon itself with suicidal sting,
So Moscow's blazing beneath the Muscovite remembers—
And in ruin lays the city,
While his wounded [illegible] for pity,
As the fire round them draws its hungry ring.

Sebastopol is taken! [illegible]
For long years' schemes of conquest in the air are [illegible];
Or blaze, or stand forsaken for the victorious nations,
To [illegible] them or to burn them,
Or to noble uses turn them,
For the freeing, not the fettering, of the world.

Sebastopol is taken! Those walls whose teeth of iron
Guarded arsenal and harbor and warships frown no more;
Red tongues of fire [illegible] the bastions environ,
Whose glare lights victors gazing,
Or Russian hulls a-blazing,
And her navy [illegible] pouring o'er.

Sebastopol is taken: But the work is not completed,
While a foot of the Crimea the Czar dares call his own;
While a race with heart to waken under Russian rule is seated;
While Georgia Russian wrong holds,
And the Baltic has its strong holds,
Where the double-headed vulture sits in stone.

Sebastopol is taken! Peace is the cry already
From those who cried that cry ere war's flag was well unfurled;
"Ne plus," say we. The Kraken, though [illegible], yet writhes, ready
With force or subtle suction,
To fold to their destruction
The onward-moving nations of the world.

Foreign Letter.

A Passage from the History of Seventy Years Ago—A Fete in Prospect—Abd-el-Kader—Heat without Fire—Graving Machine—Electrical Self-Acting Railway Break, and Loom-Regulators.

PARIS, Oct. 4, 1855.

Mr. Editor of the Post:

Fuller details are constantly reaching us concerning the late engagement in the Crimea; but nothing decisive appears to have taken place since the taking of the Malakoff Tower by the Allies.

Less than seventy years ago, Catherine of Russia performed her celebrated journey through her vast dominions to the recently-built and growing city of Sebastopol, accompanied by the Emperor Joseph II.

The Count de Segur, French Ambassador to the Court of Russia, Mr. Fitz Herbert and the Count de Cobentzel, the representatives of England and of Austria, were invited to accompany the illustrious travellers on this long and exciting tour. The imperial party, wrapped from head to foot in costly furs, left Czarsko-selo in January, 1787. Fourteen carriages, one hundred and twenty-four sledges, and forty provision wagons composed the cortege.

At each relay, one hundred and sixty fresh horses were in waiting; the procession gliding over the hard and dazzling snow with the swiftness of the wind.

Every day the party started afresh at nine o'clock, dined at two, and travelled on until seven. In every city a magnificent palace was prepared for the Czarina and her guests; sumptuous repasts, music, games of hazard, and comedies hastily improvised for the occasion, were ready as though by magic. At each new display of her power and splendor, the Empress would ask, laughingly, of the Ambassadors, "Well, what do you think of my little homestead?"

In February, Catherine entered Kieff, the old capital of the ancient Czars; and situated on the Borysthenes, four hundred leagues from St. Petersburg. During three months she held in this distant town, and in the depths of Russian snows, a magnificent, brilliant, and most luxurious Court, to which the most aristocratic families of the region resorted, and where nothing was thought of but balls, concerts, and spectacles of the most splendid and costly description. The three Ambassadors, who were lodged apart in princely establishments, were received by the Empress on terms of the utmost freedom and intimacy, and towards spring, the charming and accomplished Prince de Ligne added his fascinating society to the chosen company the Empress had drawn about her.

Everything was now prepared for the prosecution of the tour, and as soon as the ice broke up, the imperial party entered a magnificent fleet of eight hundred vessels, with crews to the number of three thousand men; the Empress' galley, fitted up with the utmost splendor, leading the van, followed by six others, almost as splendid, containing the principal personages of her suite. Next to that of the Empress, in which were also M'lle Protasoff her favorite Maid of Honor, and Count Momonoff, her favorite aide-de-camp, came the galley appropriated to the Count de Segur and the Prince de Ligne. In the third were Fitz Herbert and De Cobentzel. In each were two bedrooms and two parlors, hung with silk, and containing an elegant bed, toilet, sofa and other furniture of the richest character, with a band of musicians.

This marvellous fleet set sail for the South to the sound of cannon and salvos of artillery. The inhabitants crowded the shores as it swept proudly by; and the travellers amused themselves with music, reading, conversation, and acting charades, which were performed in the Czarina's sleeping apartment.

On the 20th of May the flotilla reached Krementchuk, after a voyage worthy of Cleopatra, which had lasted ten days.

At Feydak, the Emperor Joseph, who had taken another route, travelling under the name of the Count de Falkenstein, rejoined the Czarina. The journey was now pursued in carriages; and De Segur and the Prince de Ligne were honored with places in the sort of parlor upon wheels in which the Czarina travelled with the Emperor.

De Segur gives an amusing description of his sensations on finding himself in the great triumphal chariot of the Empress, ornamented with her cypher in jewels, incrusted with the Russian arms, in its ceilings and panels.

"I seem to be in a dream," he remarks, "when I find myself seated between two persons on whose shoulders, overpowered by the heat, I often fall into a doze; and whom, when I wake up, I hear say to one of my travelling companions, 'They say I have thirty millions of subjects, without counting the women.'—'And I, twenty-two,' replies the other, 'counting all.'"

"Their Majesties," reports the Prince de Ligne, "sounded one another frequently respecting 'those poor devils of Turks;' and ventured various remarks, glancing at one another meantime. In my quality of amateur of antiquity, and also as a little given to novelties, I spoke of restoring the Greeks; Catherine of resuscitating Lycurgus and Solon. But the Emperor, as a practical man, treated our propositions as chimerical, and asked, with a shrug of his shoulders, 'What the devil could one do with Constantinople?' In this way our august companions took possession of many an isle and many a province, while seeming to be merely jesting."

At Baktchi-Serai the royal travellers spent five days in the ancient palace of the Khans; crossing the lovely valley of the Cabarta (Belbek), they dined at Inkermann, with fine scenery, and the glorious view of the gulf and mountains seen from the windows opening on a noble balcony, while beyond a line of Tartar soldiers standing under arms, appeared the vast fleet, built, armed and equipped in two years, by the imperious Czarina, and ranged in order of battle.

This powerful fleet now saluted the Empress with all its cannon; reverberation floating over the sea, as though to proclaim to Constantinople that thirty hours might suffice to bring the formidable armament beneath its walls.

At Sebastopol, which the imperial party now entered in triumph, all was activity and bustle. Fortifications, arsenals, military stores, and houses were rising, as though by magic, under the energetic impulsion of Prince Potemkin; and it might appear to the guests of the Czarine as little short of miraculous, that at eight hundred leagues from the capital, and in a country so recently conquered, this great city could have been raised, these fleets called into being, these armies collected, in the short space of two years.

Thus, in 1787, the Empress Catherine was proudly showing her new possessions to the representatives of the most powerful of her rivals, launching ships, holding reviews, and indulging in secret visions of southern regions still to be added to the colossal empire under her sway, and little imagining that those visions would be scattered to the winds by the pride and ambition of one of her grandsons. Surely, a more striking evidence of the mutability of human things could hardly be found in the records of the past, than that afforded by the state of Sebastopol at that period of its existence and at the present moment.

The *Moniteur* has just announced that the Exhibition will be closed on the 15th of November; on which occasion the prizes will be distributed by the Emperor in person, with every accompaniment that can add to the imposing effect of the ceremony.

The great banquet offered to Prince Napoleon by the exhibitors, French and foreign, is to be changed, at the Prince's request, into a *soirée*, and the surplus funds given to the poor.

Mr. Pereire has offered the use of the magnificent Hotel du Louvre, just completed, and one of the finest in Europe, as the scene of this brilliant soirée, to which all that is eminent in Science, Literature, Art, and Industry is to be invited.

Abd-el-Kader is here; his Arab eyes greatly dazzled by the splendors of this marvellous Exhibition, and much caressed by the Parisians.

No part of this splendid Exhibition, now so rapidly nearing its close, is more resorted to by the public than the Annexe, with its noble display of raw produce, minerals, metallurgy, and machinery, a large portion of the latter exhibited in motion, to the great delight of crowds of visitors, who are never weary of watching the complicated play of wheels, shafts, cranks, and pistons. This Department includes some thousands of machines, from the innumerable varieties of turn-spits, moved by clock-work, the new coffee-maker, that turns out six hundred cups of excellent coffee per day, and the numerous sewing-machines, destined, let us hope, to put an end to the wearing and ill-requited stitching that is now little more than an excuse for suicide, (among which the palm is carried off by one of the American machines,) to the enormous cranes that might almost hoist a man-of-war into a higher element than that which it usually affects, shafts weighing twenty-five tons, and locomotive engines of two thousand horse power. But amidst this vast assemblage, such as has never before been brought together in our little dunce of a planet,—so slow in emancipating itself from its bondage to the Natural Forces that are so very hard as masters, and so amazingly obliging to those who can manage to reduce them to the condition of servitude for which they were created, and upon which the freedom of the whole human race is evidently to be based in "the better time" we have been looking for through so many ages—only some thirty-five present any novelty of principle or construction, though almost all offer some modification, more or less interesting and important, of machinery already known.

Among these, let us examine a few which, though certainly not all of first-rate importance in a manufacturing point of view, are ingenious enough to merit a passing glance.

And first, as winter is coming on, and fuel, of which we shall soon feel the need, threatens to be enormously dear on this side of the water, let us look at a Caloric Generator, exhibited by its inventors, Messrs. Beaumont & Fletcher, in which Friction is made to take the place of Fire in producing steam—heat to be applied to the heating of houses and factories, to cooking, &c., in regions where motive power from streams, falls, wind, horses, or unemployed human labor is more abundant than fuel; as in hilly districts, abounding with falls, along the banks of rivers, in mines, on large farms, in armies at the scene of war, &c. This ingenious affair is at least exceedingly simple. It consists of a cylindrical boiler, seven feet long by somewhat less than two feet in diameter, into which is introduced a conical tube, riveted at both ends into the boiler, and consequently in contact with the water contained in the latter, and which is destined to receive the heat developed by the friction of the interior surface of the tube. This friction is produced by means of a cone of wood, fixed upon an iron axle, and wrapped round spirally with tow, which fits closely into the tube, and is thus in contact with the whole of its surface.

In order to obtain the intensity of friction necessary, and at the same time to avoid the abrasion of surface that would result from the rubbing together of two metals, a strong iron point is placed at each extremity of the axle; one of these pushes it from one end, to make it adhere, the other drives it back from the other end if it adheres too closely. When once the right degree of adherence is found, the machine is in order. It is furnished with a safety-valve, float, &c., and a self-acting greasing apparatus is attached to the cone.

This machine holds one hundred gallons of water, absorbs the force of two horses, and produces—for it is in active operation—steam-power of the force of one. There is thus a loss of one-half of the power applied, a defect which its inventors hope to remedy, although, from the forces which they propose to apply to the working of their machine, and the end they propose to attain, this loss is of little practical importance, for it must be remembered that they offer it, in its present form, as a generator of heat only, and not of motive power, in localities, and under circumstances in which fuel is not easily attainable; and that they propose to work it, as was stated above, not by steam or any other expensive agent, but by utilising unemployed water-power and horses, or by hand-labor, when other means are not to be had.

The Emperor and Prince Albert have both taken this machine into especial favor, and have purchased one, with a view to experimenting on the possibility of making it useful in the coming winter campaign in the Crimea.

Barre has a Graving Machine, for reproducing medals, cameos, or any other relieved surface. Let us suppose that a medal is to be reproduced. For this purpose it is placed flat on a metal disk, to which it is firmly attached, and a metal pencil, the size of an ordinary crayon, and very sharp at the end, so as to trace a line no larger than the finest hair, is brought down upon its centre. The sheet of ivory or metal, which is to serve as the basis of the copy, is placed on another disk, upon which is brought down a similar pencil, furnished with the sharpest possible diamond-point. The medal and the copy-plate being now perfectly adjusted, the two pencils, which are connected by a rod, are set in movement by the machinery of this very ingenious invention, and which may be worked by hand or steam at pleasure. The first pencil, starting from the centre of the medal, now moves slowly over its surface, describing a constantly-widening spiral, and rising and falling with the varying asperities of the relief; the rings described by its path being so fine and close that every atom of the surface of the medal, from the centre to the edge, is traversed in turn. Meantime, while the first pencil has been busy, the other, suspended above the copy-plate, has been still harder at work. Rotating upon itself with a rapidity too great for the eye to follow, it has imitated every movement of the other with unhesitating precision; its sharp point passing lightly over, or cutting into, the surface of the copy, as the grinding-pencil rose or fell, and thus producing a perfect *fac simile* of the medal. These re-productions are of a delicacy and sharpness that could not be surpassed by the most skillful handwork, and may be obtained in precious stones, metal, ivory or wood. They may be had larger or smaller than the originals, by simply shifting the position of the copy, which will be larger in proportion as the disk on which it is placed is slid to a distance from the model, smaller in proportion as it is brought nearer to it. This same inventor exhibits a machine for engraving upon paper, in a style that produces the effect of a relief; and a third, a miracle of ingenuity, which engraves lines so minute as to be undistinguishable, and almost imperceptible to the naked eye. This latter is designed for the production of private marks in bank notes; it is capable of producing two hundred thousand different combinations of minute kaleidoscopic line-figures, only to be seen by the aid of a powerful microscope, yet perfectly regular and distinct and insusceptible of being imitated. At every turn of the tiny wheels which works it, this pretty little machine produces four entirely new designs, exceedingly complicated, and quite different from one another.

Another ingenious invention is a small machine, about four feet high, for printing the same design upon a larger at pleasure. The figure, picture, diagram, &c., which is to be printed, is traced upon a circular plate of prepared India-rubber, which is stretched over a round metal frame, attached to the top of a metal rod; the edges of the India-rubber being brought down and fastened to a movable metal ring, placed beneath the disk, and sliding up and down by means of machinery worked by a crank. In proportion as this ring is made to descend, bringing the India-rubber with it, the design traced on the centre of the India-rubber is of course enlarged, equally, in every direction; becoming larger and larger, yet without any change in the relative proportions of its different parts. A series of impressions, increasing in size by the most minute gradations, may thus be printed off, with the utmost ease, from the same plate.

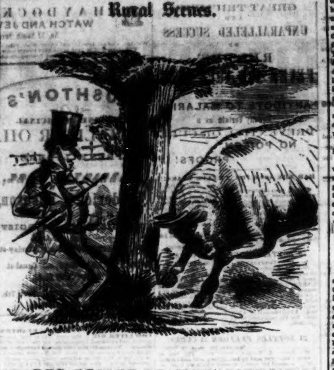
M. Achard exhibits an application of electricity to railways and railway trains, which through a very simple but most ingenious mechanism placed in one of the carriages, and communicating with wires laid down beside the rails, not only gives notice of the approach of trains toward each other in opposite directions on the same line, but spontaneously pins them to the rails when they arrive at a distance of eight miles from one another; thus rendering collisions impossible. The same apparatus gives similar notice of any disturbance from displacement of rails, inundations, &c., occurring on the line at a distance.

The same inventor has contrived another application of electricity to the winding off of cocoons, by means of which a broken thread, or a finished cocoon, is replaced by a new one, by the machine itself, without any assistance from the attendant; and a third application of this marvellous force, which, applied to the machinery of a cotton factory, &c., enables a single workman, placed in the centre of a vast establishment, to control the movement of every loom on the premises without quitting his seat.

But the length which this letter has already reached, warns me to reserve the results of my examinations of the other objects contained in this department for a future occasion.

QUANTUM.

Rural Scenes.



THE HEIGHT OF INGRATITUDE.

Scared Individual Dodging Infuriated Bull Behind a Tree.—You ungrateful beast, you, you wouldn't toss a consistent vegetarian, who never ate beef in his life, would you? Is that the return you make!

For Housekeepers.

BREAD FROM GROWN WHEAT.—Take a pan of flour and place it before the fire or under the stove, and let it season for six or eight hours, keeping it pretty hot to evaporate the moisture as much as possible. Then make up the sponge in the usual way. It will get lively and begin to spread itself; then knead it down as hard as possible, work in all the flour you can, and then work in a little more! A little *shortening* and a little alum water, put in at the commencement of the kneading, will help to hold the dough from running, when sent to bake. The loaves must stand in the oven longer than for good flour, or the inside will be clammy.

QUEER REMEDY FOR WHOOPING COUGH.—The Springfield Republican says:

A very great relief we are assured upon practical knowledge, is obtained by wearing about the neck a fresh tarred rope of the size of a bed-cord, covered with a thin ribbon. The aroma of the tar has a wonderful effect in quieting the cough and preventing the spasms.

BUCKWHEAT PORRIDGE.—Take a quart of rich milk, and after boiling it hard, stir in as much buckwheat meal as will make it of the consistency of thick mush, adding one teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of fresh butter. In five minutes after it is thick enough to take it from the fire. If the milk is boiling hard and continues to boil while the meal is being stirred in, very little more cooking will be required. It should be placed on the table *hot*, and eaten with butter and sugar, or with molasses and butter. This is sometimes called a *five minute* pudding; it is excellent for children as a plain dessert, or for supper. Some add a seasoning of ginger or grated nutmeg before sending it to the table.

PREPARATION FOR THE BOOTS.—To one pint Linseed Oil add two ounces beeswax, two ounces white turpentine, one ounce Burgundy Pitch—color with lamp black—melt together and stir well. This preparation, when applied faithfully, will prevent leather from soaking water, preserve the boots and keep the feet dry.—*Hallowell Gazette.*

FILIAL OBEDIENCE.—A father crossed Lake [illegible] with his two daughters. In the twilight they lost their way, and happening upon a sheet of thin ice, it broke under their feet. One, [illegible], of the party, was so fortunate as to support herself on a somewhat thicker piece of ice, whilst the other two, the father and youngest child, were fast sinking. The father resigned himself to death; but the drowning girl seized hold of her sister with a dying grasp, and sought to draw herself up by her. The attempt must have ended in engulphing them both; the ice was already giving way, and at all events could support but one.

"Let go thy hold, dear Margaret, or I must sink; I would fain give thee my place, but thou canst not reach it. I cannot save thee, and thou wilt destroy me."

But the young girl in her death agony did not let go, but grasped even more tightly.

Then the solemn tones of the dying father's voice were heard;—a voice powerful to his child even in death—"[illegible], Margaret, what Anna says." And on the instant, as the girl heard the word, she loosened her hold and suffered herself to sink in the deep with her father.—*Translated from the Swedish.*

Wit and Humor.

THE SHORTEST WAY.—Some twelve years ago Napoleon (Ind.) was celebrated for two things, one for the carousing propensities of its citizens, and the other for the great number of cross roads in its vicinity. It appears that an Eastern collector had stopped at Dayton to spend the night, and gain some information respecting his future course. During the evening he became acquainted with an old drover, who appeared well posted as to the geography of the country, and the collector thought he might as well inquire in regard to the best route to different points to which he was destined.

"I wish to go to Greenfield," said the collector, "now which way will be my shortest way?"

"Well, sir," said the drover, "you had better go to Napoleon, and take the road leading nearly North."

The traveler noted it down.

"Well, sir, if I wished to go to Edinburgh?"

"Then go to Napoleon, and take the road West."

"Well, if I wished to go to Vernon?"

"Go to Napoleon, and take the road South-West."

"Or to Indianapolis," asked the collector, eyeing the drover closely, and thinking he was being imposed on.

"Go to Napoleon, and take the road North-West."

The collector looked at his note-book; every direction had Napoleon on it; he began to feel his mettle rise, and he turned once more to the drover, with:

"Suppose, my friend, I wanted to go to h——l?"

The drover never smiled, but scratched his head, and after a moment's hesitation, he said:

"Well, my dear sir, I don't know of any shorter road you could take than to go to Napoleon!"

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—Some time ago, Madame Pluyette, a widow lady of fifty, but who still attaches much importance to personal appearance, had the misfortune, in playing with a lap-dog, to receive from it so severe a wound in one of her eyes that it came out of the socket. Having heard much of artificial eyes, and being recommended to apply to an expert manufacturer in this way, named Tamisier, she gave an order for a glass eye, for which M. Tamisier charged her one hundred francs. Refusing to pay this charge, the manufacturer summoned her before the Judge de Paix. Madame Pluyette having appeared, holding the glass eye in her hand, the Judge de Paix asked her why she refused to pay the bill which M. Tamisier had sent in? "For a very good reason," replied the defendant; "I can see no more with it than I could before." "What!" said the Judge de Paix, "did you really imagine that you would be able to see with a glass eye?" "Did I think so!" retorted the angry dame; "certainly I did. Will you be so good as to tell me what eyes are made for, but to see with? I ordered the eye for use, and until M. Tamisier makes me one with which I can see, I will not pay him a sou. I wear a wig, which is quite as useful as natural hair; I have three false teeth, which answer as well as those I have lost; and why should I pay for an eye which is of no use?" The Judge de Paix endeavored to convince Madame Pluyette that glass eyes were for others to look at, and not for the wearers to look from them; but finding all appeals to her reason of no avail, he condemned her to pay the plaintiff the amount of his demand. When the defendant heard the decision, she became furious with anger, and dashing her glass eye on the floor, she rushed out of the Court amid the laughter of the crowd.

CUSTOM OF MERCHANTS.—A few days ago, a few jolly fellows from "eastward," and among them a man of mark from the "City of the Straits," passed the day at Utica, and one of them having occasion to use more loose change than he had with him, made a draft on a house at Troy, payable, by way of joke, "a few days" after sight. The teller negotiated the draft, (which, out of abundant security, had been duly endorsed by the whole five of the party,) without reading it. It went to Troy, and when it was opened in the Bank, it brought together the heads of the money changers, from the financier down to the messenger.—They had paid exchanges on all kinds of "sights," except a "few days." That stumped them.

The notary came from his desk, and bringing his gold spectacles to bear upon the transaction, allowed himself stalled. The draft was taken care of, however, by the drawer, who, by way of business conclusion to the whole affair, caused each several endorser to be served with notice of protest, stating that in a "few days," a draft drawn by ——— on ——— Bank, for $———, would be protested, and that the holders would look to ——— for payment—"in a few days." The last we saw of our friend, he sat gazing pensively at the document, humming,

"Few days, and a few days,
We're all going home."

"SHOW ME A DEMOCRAT!"—A rather green sort of a well-dressed individual walked into a Broadway saloon the other day, and stretching himself up to his full height, exclaimed, in a loud voice:

"Where are the Locos? Show me a Loco, gentlemen, and I will show you a liar."

A large number of quiet gentlemen were present, and in an instant one of them stood before the noisy inquirer in a war-like attitude, and exclaimed:

"I am a Democrat, sir."

"You—are?" queried the incredulous greeney.

"Yes, sir, I am."

"Well, just step round the corner, and I'll show you a fellow who said I couldn't find a Democrat in the ward!"

COMFORT FOR THE RICH.—When the time drew nigh that the oxy-hydrogen microscope should be shown, at the Newcastle Polytechnic Exhibition, one night a poor old woman, whose riches will never retard her ascent to heaven, took her seat in the lecture-room to witness the wonders that were for the first time to meet her sight.

A piece of lace was magnified into a salmon net, a flea was metamorphosed into an elephant, and other marvels were performed before the venerable dame, who sat in astonishment, staring open-mouthed at the desk. But when, at length, a milliner's needle was transferred into a poplar tree, and confronted her with its huge eye, she exclaimed, "A camel could get through that. There is some hope for the rich folks yet!"

TOO MUCH [illegible].—A clergyman the other day, while stopping at a Detroit hotel, missed his umbrella from the stand, whereupon he helped himself to a similar one and went on a walk up and down the streets. After noticing that the "natives" seemed quite pleased at both his white cravat and his umbrella, as if they ought not to go together, he took a look himself at the outside of his "borrowed" umbrella, and there he found painted in large white letters—

"*I stole this umbrella from J. C. Kingsley.*"

Our clerical friend took a look at the clouds with a look "more in sorrow than in anger," and concluded that there wasn't rain enough to make it worth while to spread an umbrella, or not *that one* at all events.

LAUGHABLE.—The Albany Argus tells a story of a man buying oats, a few days since, who gave a fifty dollar bill in mistake for a five. On discovering the blunder, and hastening to have it rectified, he found the recipient of it deliberately rubbing out the cipher on the bill, in order to make his cash account square with his funds. An exchange of a "five" for a "fifty" saved the latter from further defacement, and fully satisfied both parties.

Selected Articles.

ZENOBIA.

BY JANET HALE.

"Zenobia and Hollingsworth were friends no longer. If their heartstrings were ever intertwined, the knot had been adjudged an entanglement, and was now violently broken. [illegible]

"Putting a force of strength into the effort, Hollingsworth [illegible], and up came a white arm to the surface of the river. It was the flow of a woman's garments. A little higher, and we saw her dark hair streaming down the current. Black River of Death, thou hast yielded up thy victim! Zenobia was found."
—*Blithedale Romance.*

Borne up a sluggish stream,
Dark with midnight,
Shivering, in the moon's pale gleam,
Faces of affright,
Bending with such fearful gaze
O'er the boat's low side,
What is that your strong arms raise,
Dripping, from the tide?
Trailing garments rise, and flow,
From the rocking boat;
Long dark tresses, to and fro,
On the waters float.

"Take her from the cruel wave!
Give me back the oar!
She shall have a warmer grave,
Inland from the shore.
Fair amongst the fairest she,
Proud as she was fair,
Can this wreck of woman be
Aught so bright and rare?

"At a few brief hours' remove,
Far in yonder wood,
Warm with beating life and love,
As a queen she stood;
With a rare Imperial grace
In her step and glance,
Regal both in form and face,
Was she not a queen?

* * * * * * * * *

"Still in mocker's quaint array,
Ere an hour had gone,
Prone upon the earth she lay,
Crushed by cruel scorn.
Hurt too deep for easing tears,
For her love repulsed,
Woman's pride and woman's fears
All her soul convulsed.
For, like any simple maid,
Counting not the cost,
In the game of life she played,
Staked her heart, and—lost!
Robbed of the casket's hoard,
Beggared of her love,
(For, alas! she had not stored
Of its wealth above,)
Earth was darker than the grave,
Dark and lonely both;
Life was colder than the wave,
[illegible]

"Rising from th' unequal strife,
Strong in conq'ring pride,
As she reigned a queen in life,
So a queen she died.
From the glad rejoicing day,
From the summer skies,
Passed she royally away,
Crowned in festal guise."
—*National Era.*

CURIOUS MODE OF CATCHING SEALS.

Very interesting is the solicitude with which these animals watch their young—an instinct which seems to be strongly developed in all marine creatures. The mother seal, when her young are killed, will not quit the place; and then the gunner, if hard of heart, may easily make her his prey. Sometimes young seals, from curiosity, will follow boats, and approach so near that it is possible to strike them with an oar. On such occasions, the mother, if near at hand, rises to the rescue, and carries off the unconscious offender, very much in the same way that an excited parent of the human race dashes into the street, to pick up her dirty darling who *will* persist in crossing before cart or coach.

Various are the modes resorted to for entrapping and destroying seals; but by far the most original plan that we have heard of, sprang from the fertile brain of Rory M'Nab, a fisherman, and occasional poacher, whose habitation stood upon the banks of the Oikel. We give the tale as it was told to us, without pretending to vouch for its authenticity. Rory was one of the race which has been thus characterised by a Highland minstrel—

"Of all the Highland clans,
M'Nab is most ferocious,
Except the Macintyres,
M'Craws and Macintoshes;"

but, after all, though hot in temper, he was no desperado, and was a very pleasant companion in a small still. Rory's circumstances were not supposed to be remarkably flourishing; but all at once he came out strong in the article of peltry, offering for sale as many seal skins as would have served to furnish winter-clothing for a company in the Crimea; and a revenue-officer who had occasion to search his house for the products of illicit distillation, was perfectly petrified to find that his barrels were overflowing with oil. Nobody in the district could say that he had seen Rory out shooting seals; but however he might come by them, the fact remained that he secured a far greater number than any six men in the district put together; and great was the marvel and curiosity as to his secret. Some opined that "the Queen of Phairie" had communicated to him a charm, by means of which he could tempt the creatures to follow him far away from shore, into a sequestered place, where they might be despatched at leisure. Others of less superstitious tendencies, who knew that Rory M'Nab was a capital performer upon the bagpipes, opined that he took advantage of the notorious fondness of seals for music, and beguiled them to their ruin, like the mysterious musician of Nuremberg, who first enticed the rats and then the children belonging to that city. But though speculation was rife, nothing could be known to a certainty; for Rory, with admirable discretion, preserved his own secret, and could not be brought to blab, even under the influence of usquebaugh.

The river Oikel expands into the estuary called the Firth of Dornoch, and a very valuable salmon-fishing is carried on there; consequently it is a favorite haunt of seals, who may be seen in considerable numbers upon the mud banks left by the receding tide. One evening towards dusk, some fishermen were returning in their boat from a station near Bonar Bridge, exceedingly incensed at the injury which they had just discovered to have been inflicted upon their nets by the seals. "The teill is shoorely in the baistes!" said one of them, Angus M'Bane by name. "I will tell you what it is, you might have putten a stot through the hole that was in my nets; and it is not my believement that it was done by any ordinary sealgh. Besides, and what is more, I have seen my own self something going about that is not canny; and you yourself, Lachlan M'Tavish, were witness to things whereof you can testify."

"And that shoorely I will do," replied the party thus appealed to; "for no later than yesterday was two days, I saw down there something that was not a sealgh, though it was fery hairy; and what do you think it was doing? May I never taste Glenlivet more, if the creature was not smoking a pipe!"

"And I will tell you morely," said another, "I would rather give than receive a plow from the baist that has been leaving its marks on the mud for this last two weeks; for I looked at them as I went by, and saw the print of toe-nails as clearly as I see this tobacco. But yonder are the sealghs—filthy brutes!"

And undoubtedly there lay, upon a mud-bank, opposite, a large herd of these animals, apparently not at all inclined to move. Among them were some of great size, especially one, which, in the uncertain light of a September evening, looked positively enormous in bulk. It seemed of an amorous disposition, for it was sidling towards a group of females.

"I will make them get out of that in a fery small expenditure of time!" said Angus M'Bane; and he lifted up his voice, and shouted, as did his comrades. Down rushed the seals precipitately to the water, as is the wont of those animals—all, save the monster who, to the consternation and terror of the fishermen, reared himself bolt upright upon his tail, shook his clenched flipper at the boat, and spoke thus with a human voice:—

"A plack fushing and a pad harfest to you; and ill luck upon your head, and on your fireside, and to all your undertakings, and female relations, you Angus M'Bane, son of Dugald M'Bane, blacksmith, at the Meikle Ferry! And the same to you, Lachlan M'Tavish, who do not know who your own father was, though your mother was Elspet M'Farlane, in Tomantoul! And the like to the rest of you down there, whom I shall descry as soon as I can perceive you! I'll tell you what it is—I will not submit to be molested by such insects; and if I should catch you again disturbing the panks, tefil take me if I do not give you some shots from a gun which will be nowaye comfortable for your bodies!"

But ere the seal apparent had delivered himself of half of this defiance, Angus M'Bane and his comrades were a long way down the firth, making the boat spin through the water in the sheer ecstasy of their panic.

But after this encounter, notwithstanding the asservations of the fishermen, who declared themselves ready to testify before the kirk session that a seal had spoken to them (a marvel, after all, not much greater than Livy's stock phrase, "*bos locutus est*"), Rory's secret oozed out; in fact, the story was so good, that he could not keep it to himself, but disclosed it under a solemn oath of secrecy to Evan M'Kay, who, in like manner, communicated it to Donald Gunn. In consequence, not a week elapsed before every man, woman and child in the district knew Rory M'Nab's method of dealing with the seals. It was ingenious in conception, and was very cleverly carried into practice. Disguised as a seal, in a cunning garment of skins, Rory used, when the tide began to ebb, to lay himself down upon a sand-bank, and imitate the grotesque motions of the creature. Unsuspicious of danger, the seals scrambled up to their usual place of resort; and then Rory, taking care to avail himself of the wind, for the scenting power of these animals is nearly as acute as that of deer, crawled towards them, and stunned the nearest by a blow over the nose with a short bludgeon which he carried. In this way he was able to secure five or six seals for each tide; and, miraculous as it may appear, he was only once fired at by a sportsman. On that occasion Rory displayed great presence of mind; for the bullet struck within an inch or so of his whiskers. Most men, under such circumstances, would have made an attempt to disclose themselves; but Rory, not knowing, as he afterwards said, "but that the carle might have another parrel," thought it most prudent to preserve phocine character, took the water along with the herd, and reached the shore without discovery.

Such were the adventures of Rory M'Nab with the seals; and if any man doubts the veracity of the narrative, or the possibility of so beguiling them, let him purchase a sealskin and try. People have no right to be incredulous until they have convinced themselves, by personal experiment, of the impossibility of the thing stated, and so far as we are concerned, we should think ourselves guilty of an act of unpardonable impertinence, were we to express a doubt regarding the accuracy of any anecdote which a sportsman may be pleased to communicate. Indeed it is not safe to indulge in doubts, lest these should degenerate into positive scepticism; and the best method to deal with a sportsman who is recounting his own feats, is to take your tumbler quietly till he is exhausted, and then trump him if you can.—*Blackwood.*

THE BIRD HUNTER.

Lieut. Gibbon's explorations in the valley of the Amazon present to the reader many interesting features. We have this in relation to bird-hunters:

There are a few individuals among the Creoles of Santa Cruz who understand the art of collecting and preserving the skins of birds with arsenical soap. They make their living by stuffing birds with cotton, to be boxed up and exported. The bird-collector differs from the bark-gatherer; he is found on the plains as well as in the woods; his ammunition is good powder, in small tin canisters, different sized shot, and a small quantity of quicksilver. The shot are for ordinary birds. He puts a few drops of quicksilver in a small piece of paper, and loads his gun with it instead of shot. The quicksilver knocks the humming-bird over without tearing the skin or disfiguring the plumage; it stuns, and before the bird recovers, the sportsman has him in hand. After the hunter has collected some five hundred kinds, he then becomes difficult to please; he wants the beautiful little songster who sits at the base of the Andes, and sends forth his music before the rising sun. There are many birds who feed by night and sleep in daylight; some steal the eggs from their neighbors; others drive away the parents, feed and rear their young, or sit upon the eggs and hatch them for the rightful owners. All these birds we see around us have their regular hour for feeding, singing, bathing, resting, and sleeping.

We met a bird hunter in Trinidad; he had been at work two years collecting nearly six hundred different kinds. He was of opinion that there are over a thousand varieties of night and day birds to be found in the Madeira Plate, besides snakes, lizards, and any quantity of insects. Trinidad was his headquarters, from which he branched off in all directions during the dry season. His room was a perfect curiosity shop. The birds were rolled up in paper after being properly cured, and stowed away in large wooden boxes. Every day, at different hours, he went to the field; after days of labor, he would be seen returning with a single bird, differing from any in his room. He procures poisonous snakes by splitting the end of a stick to form a fork, which he places over the neck of the snake, and holds him until a gourd or bottle is fixed over his head, when he loosens his fork and the snake crawls into the cavity. He then corks the gourd and puts it into his pocket. After the snake starves to death, or is drowned in spirits, his skin is taken off, preserved, and stuffed, ready for transporting to the museums of the civilized world.

During the rainy season the bird-hunter enters a canoe, and repairs to those places where the various animals are collected together. He obtains many species there, which would require a length of time to follow up, and fills his canoe with venison and deer skins.

THE LONDON POST OFFICE.

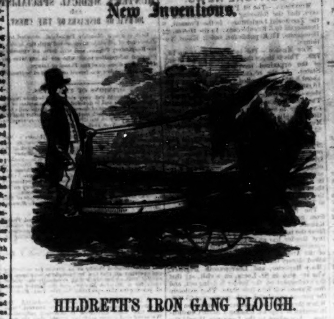
When Mr. Rowland Hill's cheap postage system went into operation, the size, style, and contents of the various articles sent were very various. One letter that came to the dead-letter office, had, for contents, as officially described, "three dozen birds' eyes!" A letter from Hull to London contained "one boiled lobster." From Norwich to Cheltenham, a live black-bird, which was actually transported, kept, and fed, and safely delivered to the address. An affectionate mother sent to her son a pottle of strawberries. This was reduced to a *jam* on the way, and, out of pure sympathy, it jammed its next neighbor, whose original contents consisted of a quantity of valuable lace, and its prospective owner—the person addressed—was the late Queen Dowager. A black bottle, with no wrapper, only a label, addressed, "Tim M———" —"a wee drop of the crater," was mailed at Dublin, for Bradford, in Yorkshire. From Perth to Berwick, a salmon. Not unfrequently, bank-notes are sent in the mail, without any envelope or covering, merely by fastening the two ends of the note together with wafers, and then addressing it. Notes as large as £50 have been sent in this way. From Aberdeen to Ayr, two hares and a grouse; from Wootten Basset to Sawbridgeworth, six packages of wedding-cake and one plum-pudding, in the same mail. Live leeches have been sent in bladders, and the bladders bursting, the leeches have been found investigating and exploring the interior of her majesty's mails. A live mouse, a cork-screw, a paper of shoe-nails, a roast pheasant to Mrs. ———, Brighton; part of a human limb for dissection (detected by the smell), rolls of cigars, lucifer matches, detonating powder, prussic acid, a pistol, loaded to the muzzle, a poodle dog, a sailor's jacket, bottles of perfumery, a sheath knife, a full suit for an infant, to Lady J———, "with love;" a jar of pickles, a pocket-book, porcelain tea-set, a box full of live spiders, a young alligator, or horned lizard—alive—"to Master J——— H———, to assist him in his natural history studies;" a case of dentist's instruments, daguerreotype portraits, and a live frog, are among the multifarious articles that are sometimes sent as letters. There is a regulation that requires all glass, edged tools, pyrotechnics, liquids, and whatever is liable to injure the mail, to be stopped, but many of these things travel, unobserved, to their journey's end.—*Putnam's Magazine.*

THE COCK-LANE GHOST.—How characteristic of the period is the following description, by Horace Walpole, of a visit to the den of the Cock-Lane Ghost:

"We set out from the opera, changed our clothes at the Northumberland House, the Duke of York, Lady Northumberland, Lady Mary Coke, Lord Hertford, and I, all in one hackney coach, and drove to the spot; it rained torrents; yet the lane was full of mob, and the house was so full we could not get in; at last they discovered it was the *Duke of York*, and the company squeezed themselves into one another's pockets to make room for us. The house, which is borrowed, and to which the ghost has adjourned, is wretchedly small and miserable. When we found the chamber, in which were fifty people, with no light but one tallow candle at the end, we tumbled over the bed of the child to whom the ghost comes, and whom they are murdering by inches in such insufferable heat and stench. At the top of the room are ropes to dry clothes. I asked if we were to have rope-dancing between the acts? We heard nothing. They told us, as they would at a puppet-show, that it would not come that night until seven in the morning, that is when there are only apprentices and old women. *We stayed, however, till half-an-hour after one.*"

Imagine a prince of the blood, two noble ladies, a peer, and the son of a Prime Minister, packing in one hackney coach from Northumberland House, on a winter's night, and in a dirty lane near Smithfield, watching till half-past one by the light of a tallow candle, amidst fifty of the "unwashed," for the arrival of a ghost!

New Inventions.



HILDRETH'S IRON GANG PLOUGH.

The illustration above represents an Iron Gang Plough, invented by G. W. Hildreth, of Lockport, N. Y., which was exhibited at several of our Agricultural Exhibitions last month. It attracted marked attention, and its operation before the Committees of the different Societies, was such as to secure for it at the New Jersey State Society its highest award, and at the Pennsylvania State Society a silver medal. From the description given below, the reader will be enabled to form an idea of its construction and use.

It is made entirely of iron, (except the pole to draw by.) The main frame is a triangular ellipse in form, for the purpose of shrinking on a wrought-iron band, to make it any desired strength.

The forward end of said frame rides on an axletree, connected by a king-bolt and bolster-plates, allowing it to turn freely upon said axletree. The pole is attached by a device which the driver can easily change to make the gang run more or less to land, which pole guides the whole gang with precision, by the off horse walking in the furrow, and requires no holding.

The wheels are large, and can be easily changed so as to carry the ploughs clear of the ground, (in moving from one field to another,) and can also be set to run the ploughs any desired depth in the ground, from one to six inches deep, cutting and turning the whole surface above.

The gang will turn round (without being touched by the hand) on a circle of three foot radius, and by lifting the rear end by the handle, it will turn at right angles.

The ploughs are made strong, and on a sharp angle; the draft is light. They are ground smooth on an emery wheel, and do not clog. The ploughs are locked to the frame by a hook, tongue and groove, and one carriage bolt, which bolt is the weakest part of the fastening; and in case of running hard against any obstacle, where something must break, the bolt will break first, merely letting the plough drop off, and a new bolt, costing less than five cents, repairs the break perfectly.

This implement is designed for all kinds of cross ploughing, or summer fallow; also for ploughing corn, oat, and barley stubble, and fitting land for seed generally; and is the best implement in use for covering all kinds of seed sown broad-cast. It has been used in almost every variety of soil, and has given universal satisfaction. It is well adapted to the soil in the Western States, and the plantations of the South. It works first rate in muck, clay or gravel. Paschall Morris & Co., of Philadelphia, are agents for the above.

Agricultural.

WORK IN THE GARDEN
FOR NOVEMBER.

TURNIPS, BEETS, CARROTS, &C.—These and all other roots should be taken up and carefully stowed away, before the hard frosts set in.

LETTUCE PLANTS.—Lettuce plants in frames should be aired every mild, clear day.

GARLIC, SHALLOTS, CHIVES.—These, and all kindred vegetables, should be planted out early this month.

CABBAGES.—Have your cabbages taken up and stored away before they become injured by frosts.

CAULIFLOWERS—BROCCOLI.—The leaves of these should be broken down over the flowers, to protect them.

CELERY, CARDOONS, ENDIVES.—See to it that your gardener attends to the blanching of these in the early part of this month.

SEA-KALE AND RHUBARB.—Sow the seed of these in the early part of this month.

ARTICHOKES.—Have your artichokes dressed for winter.

SMALL SALADING.—Small saladings of all kinds should now be sown in hot-beds.

TRENCHING OF STIFF CLAY BEDS.—If you have any stiff clay beds in your garden, trench them up two spades deep, give them a dressing of lime or ashes. The lime will be the better for being freshly slaked, and the ashes for being unslaked—or you may give a mixture of lime and ashes, in equal quantities.

SPINACH.—Keep your winter spinach free from weeds. If the plants are too thick, thin them out to stand four inches apart in the rows. Do this in the first week of this month, to enable the plants to strengthen themselves to endure the winter's frosts.

ASPARAGUS BEDS.—If you have thus far neglected to dress your asparagus beds, do so the beginning of this month, as we advised last month.

GOOSEBERRIES—CURRANTS.—The early part of this month is a good time to prune and plant out gooseberry and currant cuttings.

RASPBERRIES.—As long as the weather continues open, new plantations of raspberries may be made, but the earlier in this month that the work is done, the better, especially for the Antwerp varieties.—*American Farmer.*

FALL PLANTING OF TREES.—The season of the year has arrived when it will answer to transplant trees. If we had nothing else to do in the spring, and plenty of help to assist us in all the required operations, we should do all our tree planting, especially of fruit trees in that season—and for this reason: Every tree planted out in the fall in this State, requires more or less protection about its roots by way of being mulched with leaves, or litter or straw, in order to keep out water and frost, which, if admitted, will lift the tree from its place, and expose it more or less to having its roots frozen. This protection it does not always get, and therefore more or less of loss follows. But in the spring there is no danger from this cause, and it can be seen and watched, and its wants attended to during the summer. Nevertheless, we would set out trees in the fall, especially forest or ornamental trees, and we would take pains to put them out well. There is a custom which formerly prevailed in this vicinity, and does now, to some extent, which we look upon as a very pernicious one. It is cutting off all the top and branches, so that when the tree is planted it looks like a bare pole. A man is hired by the job, probably, to set out so many trees, rock maples, for instance.

He goes to the forest, selects thrifty trees, digs them up with a clump of roots perhaps as large as a peck basket. He then cuts off the top and all the branches, digs holes as if he were going to set a post, "chucks" the tree into it, shovels in the dirt, stamps it down, and the job is done.

Such trees live, and in time grow, in spite of such a murderous system of operation, but they never make sound trees. The top having been cut off square, the branches all start out from a common centre as it were. They branch out and make a handsome spreading top.

In time, as the top becomes heavy, a gale of wind twists them at the point, and off comes a branch, and then another, and so on. If you examine the fracture, you will find that it never was sound and solid. A great many of the maples growing on the margin of some of the streets in Augusta were treated in the above manner when first set out, and not a season passes that does not give some evidence of the evil of it.

It is well to shorten in the branches when you plant out trees, so as to make the tops correspond to the size of the root, but never chop top and all off.—*Maine Farmer.*

WHY DO SHEEP PULL THEIR WOOL?—On this subject, a correspondent of the Boston Cultivator says:

One reason is, they are kept under cover too much in winter; another is, they are kept in large flocks in too small yards, the heat causing an irritation of the skin. Then again, if they are kept poor and filthy without salt they will pull their wool. They should be provided with a warm, well-littered shed to go to at night, with a box nailed up in a corner one foot from the floor, that will hold half a bushel; then fill it with salt and sulphur, at the rate of three pounds of sulphur to the bushel, and replenish it as occasion requires. Fill your box when the sheep first come to the barn in the fall. Always feed them in boxes in the yard on early cut hay, with a little straw occasionally. They do best when fed in a cool place.

THINNING THE FRUIT OF PEACH TREES.—A. W. Loughry, in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, sold the crop of peaches from eleven acres of ground for about $5,000—and netting between $3,000 and $4,000. It was fine fruit, bringing readily $2 per bushel, while indifferent sorts were selling for 25 cents per bushel. The superiority of his peaches he attributes mainly (of course he had good sorts) to his having fully *three-fourths of the fruit carefully picked off*, when it was about the size of a hickory nut.

THE LAMPAS IN HORSES.—A correspondent of the New York "Spirit of the Times" inquires as to the burning for the Lampas, and whether that was the only cure for it. With the hope that we may perhaps save one horse from the unnecessary and terrible torture of the burning iron, we undertake to reply:

Burning for the Lampas is as good and humane remedy as is suffocation between two feather beds for hydrophobia—both have been practised by the ignorant, and both are effectual. The horse, to be sure, survives the infliction, while the feather bed patient is bound to die. Both of these barbarous remedies (?) have long been discarded by civilized and intelligent men.

We have occasionally had cases of this complaint in our stable, and have always attributed it to over-feeding. But in no single case, however bad, within our knowledge and experience, has it resisted a course of bran mashes, continued for a day or two; with the addition, in one or two instances, of a purgative of salts or aloes. (The first thought of our farm hands always was, to take the animal to the blacksmith's to be burned.)

Youatt says:—"The bars occasionally swell and rise to a level with and even beyond the edge of the teeth. They are very sore, and the horse feeds badly on account of the pain he suffers from the pressure of the food on them. This is called the Lampas. It may arise from inflammation of the gums, propagated to the bars, when the horse is shedding his teeth—and young horses are more subject to it than others—or from some slight febrile tendency in the constitution generally; as when a young horse has lately been taken up from grass, and has been over-fed or not sufficiently exercised. At times, it appears in aged horses; for the progress of growth in the teeth of the horse is continued during the whole life of the animal. In a majority of cases, the swelling will soon subside without medical treatment, or a few mashes and gentle alteratives will relieve the animal. A few slight incisions across the bars with a lancet or pen-knife will relieve the inflammation and cause the swelling to subside; indeed this scarification of the bars in Lampas will seldom harm, although it is far from being so necessary as is supposed. The brutal custom of the farrier, who sears and burns down the bar with red hot iron, is most objectionable. It is torturing the horse to no purpose, and rendering that part callous, on the delicate sensibility of which all the safety and pleasure of riding and driving depend. It may be prudent, in case of Lampas, to examine the grinders, and more particularly the tushes, in order to ascertain whether either of them is making its way through the gum. If it is so, two incisions across each other should be made on the tooth, and the horse will experience immediate relief."

In lancing the gum for a coming tooth it is much better to nick the gum at the side rather than upon the edge above the advancing tooth. This is practised with young children by most physicians. Any one troubled with a tender and swollen instep can comprehend the rationale of this. If he cuts his boot upon the point of pressure, he finds the foot puffing up more and more, but when he makes a few incisions on either side of the boot, near the sole, the pressure ceases and his instep is at once relieved. PRACTICAL FARMER.

We wish every farrier and blacksmith in the land who has been guilty of the barbarous practice of mutilating the mouths of horses with a hot iron for the cure of Lampas, would read the foregoing and be convinced of the ignorance under which he has labored.—*Southern Cultivator.*

GREEDY FOR GRAPES.—One of our neighbors—that is if proximity makes people neighbors, for our yards join—has a vine, a noble old vine, planted by the Knickerbocker owner who built the house when the locality was "up town"—it is not up town now. Last year this vine bore a fair yield of grapes, though it was not trimmed, for it had its roots within reach of one of those city reservoirs of fertility that poison the air of back-yards with the effluvia. Last spring the new shoots started out full of vigor and set with fruit in such profusion as foretold the result that would follow where the pruning-knife is neglected. The new owner of his "own vine," without the "fig tree," was greedy of a great crop. He certainly had the promises. But promises are like "pie-crust." In this case, at any rate, they were made to be broken. All through the summer we watched the progress of this vine and its bushels of fruit. We never saw a vine heavier loaded. It had been trained along a trellis and upon a roof, spreading over some three hundred feet of surface. It was a sight that we doubt not gladdened the heart of many a one that looked anxiously forward to October and rich ripe grapes.

How often, as we looked down from our side, did we long to get over and put in the pruning-knife, cutting away two-thirds of all that promised crop. We did not even offer to tell the owner what to do, because unasked advice is rarely kindly taken. So the green grapes grew, and looked well till nearly full size, and then the over taxed vine began to droop, and day by day the leaves turned brown and sere, and now October is here, and there hang the green grapes withered and worthless; not a single one will ever ripen. Greediness of a great crop, or want of knowledge how to gain it, has lost the whole. If that vine had been vigorously pruned last fall or winter, and full two-thirds of the branches cut away as soon as they formed, those that remained would have grown perfect, and the owner would have enjoyed a luscious repast. Let all owners of vines be advised in time for another year.—*Tribune.*

STAGGERS IN SHEEP AND HOGS.—S. Pharr, in the Valley Farmer, says that he had a sow which took this complaint, and run round and fell over, seemingly in the agonies of death, her muscles being contracted and her snout drawn back. While she lay in that situation he took out his knife and cut her gums. She bled about half a pint, and in less than twenty minutes she got up and walked off as well as ever. All the rest of his hogs he cured in the same way.

He says he has tried the same remedy for sheep, with the same success. He does not think it necessary to cut the strings or cord. If the blood veins are cut close to the gums, the bleeding will cure.

SPROUTED WHEAT FOR SEED.—The Indiana Farmer copies the statement made in the Rural New Yorker, by William Garbutt, Esq., of Wheatland, New York, that he had taken some of the "worst sprouted wheat," got it into "rich soil of suitable moisture," and that "every kernel of it has grown," and remarks:

On reading the above we took a handful of badly sprouted wheat, and having separated the sprouted from the sound kernels, wetted the whole, and placed them in a situation to induce speedy germination in order to test the correctness of the statement. In two or three days the sound kernels sprouted, while every one of the others was found to have rotted, without showing the smallest signs of germination; just such a result as might have been expected. We cannot but suspect that the New Yorker's correspondent must have been, somehow, mistaken in the result of his experiment. We really doubt if any such wheat as he describes ever did put out a new set of sprouts.

The Riddler.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 22 letters.
My 1, 14, 18, 10, is a flower.
My 9, 7, 10, 9, was the name of a nymph.
My 3, 6, 19, 17, was a man persecuted for advocating religious toleration.
My 4, 17, 14, 17, was a celebrated female deity.
My 5, 4, 9, 20, is a measure.
My 6, 8, 10, 2, 20, 1, 9, 7, 9, 17, 12, is a tree.
My 7, 3, 9, 21, 22, 8, is one of the fates.
My 8, 11, 6, 21, is the name of a king.
My 9, 15, 20, 12, is an adjective.
My 10, 6, 20, 2, is a river in Africa.
My 11, 9, 1, 20, was a noted man in Switzerland.
My 12, 9, 22, 3, is a hideous noise.
My 13, 20, 9, 17, 2, is necessary to all mankind.
My 14, 9, was the name of a beautiful woman.
My 15, 21, 2, 19, 6, 2, was a celebrated German writer.
My 16, 2, 1, 14, 7, 20, 20, is a mount in ancient geography.
My 17, 7, 20, 11, 11, was a great general.
My 18, 6, 2, 17, 18, is a part of the human body.
My 19, 10, 17, 9, 10, is a species of tea.
My 20, 9, 11, is much used as a modifier of verbs.
My 21, 14, 11, 2, is an essential oil.
My 22, 12, 20, 20, 2, was one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.
My whole is the name of a very prosperous institute.
A. F. W.

PHILOSOPHICAL ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 24 letters.
My 1, 8, 3, 2, 1, 23, 18, 22, 20, 13, is one of two powers of nature.
My 23, 1, 2, 4, 2, 22, 23, is the principle or matter of heat.
My 17, 4, 2, 23, 7, is that cause which tends to move a body.
My 1, 22, 2, is the medium by which sound is transmitted.
My 17, 7, 20, 23, 3, 22, 4, 13, is a passive force.
My 10, 9, 1, 7, 16, 22, 20, 22, 6, 20, is a property of air which is caused by friction.
My 19, 2, 1, 14, has a powerful influence on air.
My 16, 20, 5, 22, 22, 24, is a science which treats of the various causes of light.
My 23, 4, 19, 6, 21, 20, 16, 3, take place between bodies in contact.
My 11, 10, 14, 22, 4, 13, is a change of place.
My 23, 4, 24, 19, 9, 12, 1, is a winding cavity to the air.
My 7, 12, 13, 15, 1, 5, 22, 16, 13, is called the parent of perception.
My whole is a celebrated and standard book.
GERARD AND HARRY DEVERE.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 38 letters.
My 30, 1, 10, 16, 18, 27, 10, is the name of the most eminent of Italian tragic poets.
My 21, 7, 9, 23, is a town in Texas.
My 31, 29, is a river in Virginia.
My 1, 11, 16, 3, 34, is a town in Indiana.
My 8, 12, 16, 25, is a lake in Scotland.
My 2, 9, 27, 2, 12, 18, 27, 23, was an eminent engraver of the 16th century.
My 17, 14, 4, 4, 16, 1, 20, was one of the kings of Rome.
My 3, 22, 28, 3, 4, is an animal inhabiting Asia.
My 12, 13, 15, 27, 26, was a celebrated American orator and statesman of the 18th century.
My 27, 16, 3, 12, 6, 9, 33, 19, is the capitol of one of the United States.
My 24, 27, 16, 18, is a lake in the southern part of the United States.
My 26, 4, 10, 27, 24, 20, was a king of England of the 9th century.
My 32, 5, 35, 16, 4, 20, is a lake in Minnesota Territory.
My whole is a great personage in the United States.
W. H. C.

CHARADE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

My first's a thing most highly prized
By all the hosts of earth,
But ah! too oft is sacrificed
For things of minor worth.
'Tis found on land, 'tis found in air,
'Tis in the rolling deep,
'Tis in the naked desert bare,
'Tis on the mountain steep.
My second is a thing that's borne
Upon the rolling wave,
But sometimes 'mid the raging storm
It finds a watery grave.
A mighty storm sweeps ocean's breast,
The sailor dreads its force,
By it his ship is sore distressed,
And driven from its course
And now that ship on rugged reef
A foundered wreck doth lie.
Her booming gun brings no relief,
Her crew is doomed to die.
But no! that sound is borne o'er the wave,
It strikes the landsman's ear.
'Tis now my whole they use to save
The drowning mariner.
AARON ARTLESS.
Dry Wood, Vernon county, Mo.

TRANSPOSITION.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 5 letters.
Without my 1, I am a dungeon.
Without my 1, 2, I am a measure.
Without my 1, 2, 3, 4, I am a numeral.
Without my 4, 5, I am a female.
Without my 2, 4, 5, I am a pronoun.
Without my 2, I am to dispose of.
My whole is much used in warfare.
Lexington, Mo. L. ALBERT W.

CHARADE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

My first is a domestic animal.
My second is an article of dress.
My whole is worn by my first. S. C. O.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A says to B five-sixth of your age is equal to mine, and the sum of the squares of the numbers representing their ages is 549. What were their ages?
Ferguson's Station, Pa. D. C. F.

PROBLEM.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

If a cannon ball dropped from a perpendicular height strike the ground with a velocity of 112 feet per second, from what height did it fall?
Warren, Vt. E. L. C.

CONUNDRUMS.

☞ Why is a woman in love like a man of profound knowledge? Ans.—Because she understands the "arts" and "sigh"-ences.

☞ Why was Eve, before the fall, like a good old fashioned Orthodox clergyman? Ans.—Because she was Eve-angelic.

☞ Why is a lawyer like a tattler? Ans.—Because he is always telling what *reports* say.

☞ Why ought a tailor never to begin to make a coat until he tries it on? Ans.—Because everything connected with business ought to be done at the fitting time.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.—That Louis Napoleon should command the Allies in the Crimea. BIOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.—John Quincy Adams. GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.—Virtue, Liberty and Independence. RIDDLE.—Liberty. CHARADE.—Poetry. CHARADE.—Pension. ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM.—(B had 6 and C 8.) (Ans. of [illegible].) PROBLEM.—2 inches.

The Olio.

ILL-MANNERED CLERGYMEN.—We find in one of our exchanges the following extract of a letter from Utica to the Christian Ambassador, written soon after the close of the late meeting in that place of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, whose members, together with the hosts of the clergymen in attendance, were, as usual, quartered upon the hospitality of the citizens of the city:—

"The 'world's people' have a fund of amusement arising from the various letters received from some of the divines who contemplated visiting our city at the time of this meeting. One says that he is about to lead to the altar a young lady, and desires that he may be accommodated with two rooms and a private parlor—appropriated exclusively to themselves. Another expresses a hope that he may be provided with a home, during his stay, in a family where there are marriageable young ladies—having the faculty of union for life strongly developed. Another writes to the gentleman with whom he is to stay, that he is in the habit of bathing frequently, and if he has not baths in his house already, he will please provide them forthwith. To this modest proposition, his Utica host, prospectively, returned for answer, that he had no baths in the house, nor would it be convenient to procure them; that he would give him enough to eat and drink, and if he was in such a condition as to require such frequent ablution, an occasional walk to the Mohawk river might be safely recommended."

HEAT OF MINES.—The practical scientific miners of Cornwall attribute the temperature of mines to the decomposition of minerals therein. The copper mines are hotter than the lead mines, and the former mines become cooler as the ore diminishes, although they may be increasing in depth. The waters of certain mines once hot have become cool as the ore diminished and the shafts descended. Water flowing through mines containing iron and copper pyrites produces decomposition, and generates great heat.

THE

EDMUND DEACON
HENRY PETERSON

DEVOTED TO

ESTABLISHED A

Original Poet

THE MOTHER'S TA

Pictures of Li

MY WIFE,

AND MY THEORY ABOUT